



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING MARCH 20, 1953

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

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your congress this week

10 Again? President Eisenhower's plan to replace the Federal Security Agency with a new Department of Health, Education and Welfare moved nearer reality as the House approved it by a vote of 291-86. If the Senate approves the plan, the Secretary of the new Department will become the tenth member of the President's cabinet.

From 1913 to 1947 the cabinet had 10 members, but it was reduced to nine in 1947 when the Department of War and the Navy Department were merged into a unified Department of Defense. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, FSA Administrator, is scheduled to become Secretary of the new Department.

New Reorganization Plan

House Speaker Martin (R Mass.) said President Eisenhower will submit to Congress soon a plan to reorganize the Department of Agriculture.

Rep. Martin said the plan will be aimed at more "efficiency and coordination" in the Department.

Floor Action

Money--The House returned the compromise \$943 million supplemental appropriation bill to the Senate. The House agreed with all the Senate's amendments to the bill it originally passed except one to transfer \$15 million from the REA to the rural telephone program. Two attempts at compromise on the issue failed.

Probe--By voice vote the Senate gave its Armed Services Committee \$167,000 for investigation of ammunition shortages and other defense matters.

Mail--The Senate okayed and sent to the President a House-passed bill extending for two years the free mailing privileges of members of the armed forces in combat areas.

Dependents--A bill to continue payment of allotments to dependents of armed forces personnel missing in action was passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

In The Committees

Vacation?--The Senate committee considering the House-passed Hawaii statehood bill voted to conduct hearings in the Islands. The subcommittee which will conduct the hearings will consist of as many committee members as want to go along.

Tidelands--A House Judiciary subcommittee approved legislation which would give the coastal states title to lands under the marginal seas.

Balk--Four witnesses balked at answering questions and a fifth warned of the dangers of communism as the House Un-American Activities Committee continued its probe of subversives in education.

Change--Dr. Wilson Compton, former head of the State Department's International Information Administration, told a Senate subcommittee the Department's overseas information program should be revamped. Sen. McCarthy, who heads another subcommittee probing the Voice of America, indicated his investigation may move on to other phases of State Department information work.

Economy--Commerce Secretary Weeks told a House committee his Department could get along on \$161.7 million less than the amount requested by former President Truman.

Report: A-Bomb "Terrifying"

Rep. Patterson (R Conn.), official observer for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy at the Nevada A-bomb test, said the "potential destructive force" demonstrated was "terrifying."

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CQ WEEKLY REPORT--A publication issued every Friday by Congressional Quarterly News Features, 1156 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. (Phone STerling 4-8060) for newspapers, libraries, schools and individual subscribers. Library subscription rates beginning at \$50 annually. Subscription rate includes a quarterly cumulative Index, springback binders for convenience in filing and an annual clothbound ALMANAC.

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U.S. RESOURCES

While Some Cry "Pork Barrel" And Others Cite Expanded Needs, Nation Will Shape Decisions On Land, Power, Water And Watershed Policies

SUMMARY

Is the United States, with all its wealth of natural resources, wise in its present programs for their use and development?

On this question, opinions vary, CQ found. Also, they sometimes shove aside party lines. But there is more than the change of Administration to indicate that public policy on utilization of resources is soon to receive an intensive re-examination.

War, near-war, and times of world crisis partially turned U.S. attention from interior development in the last decade. But, for example, a "no new starts" policy on development and conservation projects could not halt the growth of the nation. Eventually, longer-range policies must replace temporary measures.

CQ found that Congress, over the years, has authorized hundreds of projects, involving billions of dollars, on which no construction work has been done. Some of these have been superseded. But still others have been proposed but not authorized. Critics may term this situation a gigantic "pork barrel" from which legislators may fish benefits for their districts; proponents may cite it as a tremendous backlog of work to be done.

Meantime, the U.S. and its Congress face policy decisions on land, power, water and watersheds. Surveying these problems, CQ found considerable pressure for action. Apparently it may come soon on some issues--others may be decided less rapidly.

The President's Program

President Eisenhower called for a "strong federal program in the field of resource development" in his State of the Union message before Congress Feb. 2. He indicated that the major projects should be timed, where possible, "to assist in levelling off peaks and valleys" in the nation's economy, with planning continuing on new projects.

The President said that the development of the vast river basins should be on a partnership basis between the federal government and the states and local communities. The confusion over the overlapping of federal

activities in resource development is "being exhaustively studied," Mr. Eisenhower told Congress, "and appropriate reorganization plans will be developed" to deal with this problem.

The President's statement on natural resources:

"Vitality important are the water and minerals, public lands and standing timber, forage and wild life of this country. A vast-growing population will have vast future needs in these resources. We must more than match the substantial achievements in the half-century since President Theodore Roosevelt awakened the nation to the problem of conservation.

"This calls for a strong federal program in the field of resource development. Its major projects should be timed, where possible, to assist in levelling off peaks and valleys in our economic life. Soundly-planned projects already initiated should be carried out. New ones will be planned for the future.

"The best natural resources program for America will not result from exclusive dependence on federal bureaucracy. It will involve a partnership of the states and local communities, private citizens and the federal government, all working together. This combined effort will advance the development of the great river valleys of our nation and the power that they can generate. Likewise, such a partnership can be effective in the expansion throughout the nation of upstream storage; the sound use of public lands; the wise conservation of minerals; and the sustained yield of our forests.

"There has been much criticism, some of it apparently justified, of the confusion resulting from overlapping federal activities in this entire field of resource-conservation. This matter is being exhaustively studied and appropriate reorganization plans will be developed.

"Most of these particular resource problems pertain to the Department of the Interior. Another of its major concerns is our country's island possessions. Here, one matter deserves attention. The platforms of both political parties promised immediate statehood to Hawaii. The people of that Territory have earned that status. Statehood should be granted promptly with the first election scheduled for 1954."

Construction

Joseph M. Dodge, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, sent letters on Feb. 3 to all department heads ordering curbs on public construction projects. He said policy would be to start or continue such projects only if they are "clearly essential" and he ordered the "strictest standards of economy" in the federal construction program. He said all construction should be held to "minimum levels."

Dodge also directed the government construction agencies to classify projects in several categories, including those authorized but not begun, those recently underway, and those nearing completion. The construction slow-down particularly affects the flood control and river and harbor projects of the Corps of Army Engineers and the reclamation construction program of the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of Interior.

Some apprehension has been expressed in Congress about the Dodge statement. Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), a member of the House Interior Committee, warned Feb. 14 that the construction program of the Bureau of Reclamation "may be slowed up somewhat" under the strict economy program of the Administration.

Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay told CQ March 5 that he expected the Dodge order would be reasonably interpreted, and he hoped that there would be an orderly and thorough development of water and power projects. Fred G. Aandahl, former North Dakota governor and Congressman who is now an Assistant Secretary of Interior, informed the Interior staff that he believed the Department's water and power programs would be continued at the present rate.

ENGINEERS FREEZE PROJECTS

Following issuance of the Dodge order the Corps of Engineers stopped all advertising for bids, contract awards and realty acquisition, pending a complete review. The Army Engineers are charged by law with responsibility for river, harbor, and flood control projects as well as military construction.

When the projects are "unfrozen" it may be on a priority basis, in line with the Dodge order that construction go forward only on those that are "clearly essential." This applies to all projects for which Congress has granted funds and which are ready to go under construction. Projects authorized by Congress but which have not received appropriations are not included in the Engineers' freeze. But such projects, whether earmarked for construction by the Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation, stand little chance of being started at present, under the Dodge order. The Army Engineers have some 871 civil function projects in this group, many of them authorized by Congress years ago and since superseded by other projects. The Bureau of Reclamation has eight.

Secretary McKay directed on Feb. 13 that all contracts involving more than \$10,000 must be specifically approved by his office. Previously the chief engineer at Denver and the regional directors of the Bureau of Reclamation had authority to award contracts up to \$200,000 without approval. In explaining his order to CQ March 5, McKay said that he wanted to have "a look-see" at the contracts to see if money could be saved.

The Dodge order on public construction superseded the "no new start" policy which the Truman Administration put into effect after the Korean war began in June, 1950. Truman ordered that public construction projects then underway be completed, but that there be no starts on new projects. The policy was not strictly enforced, and under Congressional pressure money was allotted several new projects in 1952.

Michael W. Straus, then Reclamation Commissioner, warned Congress Feb. 27, 1952, that if the "no new start" policy remained in effect his bureau would be "essentially out of business" by 1956.

Legislation has been introduced in Congress to slow up such construction. Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.) introduced a measure (H J Res 142) on Jan. 16 providing for the revocation of authorizations of reclamation projects for which construction funds have not been appropriated by Congress by June 30, 1953.

Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) introduced a bill (HR 1405) directing the Chief of Engineers to re-evaluate all river, harbor and flood-control projects which have been authorized but on which construction has not begun, to determine the advisability of completing, postponing, or abandoning such projects.

Public Land

Secretary of Interior McKay told CQ March 5 that he thought it might be well to take a fresh look at the nation's public land policy. Most public domain land is probably best administered by the federal government, he said, but there are instances, Alaska being an outstanding example, where federal ownership has impeded the development. He favored turning over a sizeable amount of land in Alaska to the territory and private individuals for development.

McKay said title to federal grazing land administered under the Taylor Grazing Act should be retained by the federal government. But he thought stockmen who put improvements in on the range should be rewarded with long-term leases.

Chairman Hugh Butler (R Neb.) of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee said at a hearing on McKay's nomination Jan. 15 that he anticipated legislation would be introduced in Congress this session which would make "the states-rights theory in the tidelands case applicable to public lands now held by the federal government within the state." Butler said that if such legislation were passed "Nevada can really be a state of the Union instead of part state and part territory."

Chairman A. L. Miller (R Neb.) of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, said in a statement before the group Jan. 22: "It would seem that it would be in the public interest that the federal government diminish instead of increase its land holdings. Land that is no longer required by federal agencies should be returned to private ownership and the tax rolls. It would seem also that the mineral rights should go with the land. The country should be assured that public lands are administered in the public interest."

Miller also noted that there has been considerable controversy about uses of the public lands. "It might be wise," he advised, "to have a board of review to give

impartial analysis of proposed policies on public lands. It is difficult to get a wise policy when agencies who have a natural interest in these policies make appraisals of land uses."

REVISION OF PUBLIC LAND LAWS

A Special Subcommittee on Revision of Public Land Laws of the House Interior Committee recommended at the close of the 82nd Congress on Dec. 31, 1952, that Congress revise the complex system of public land laws. Some 5,000 laws now govern the management, use, sale and conservation of public lands of this nation, and the Subcommittee recommended revision by the 83rd Congress.

Under the Homestead laws, the U.S. once encouraged the disposal of public lands to open up the West to settlement and development. Later, Congress decided it would be in the best interest to conserve, under federal management, the remaining federal lands. According to the House Subcommittee, neither policy should be solely pursued in the future.

"It would be as unwise for the United States to retain all the remaining public domain as it would be unwise to dispose of all of it," it said, and recommended disposal "in fee" to states and cities where such disposal would "promote private development and the settlement and expansion of areas."

The federal government should continue to withdraw land when it is "needed for government uses," according to the Subcommittee. It proposed that withdrawals should be re-examined regularly so that land would not be withdrawn beyond the stated period.

Legislation has been introduced during the past two Congresses to permit the mining, development and utilization of the mineral resources of public lands which have been withdrawn for power development. According to a 1952 report (H Rept. 1296 on HR 372, 82nd Congress) of the House Interior Committee, some seven million acres of public lands in the West have been withdrawn by the government for power development while "only a small amount will be used for power development." The proposed law would retain U.S. title to the land but permit it to be opened for location of mining claims. The Departments of Agriculture and Interior have objected.

Utilization Of Water

The story of the development of the West revolves around efforts to make arid and semi-arid land productive by irrigation. The nation's reclamation program celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1952. President Theodore Roosevelt signed the first federal reclamation law on June 17, 1902, and it provided for the construction of water works to reclaim lands west of the 97th meridian, and in the territory of Alaska.

In 50 years under this program the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of Interior built projects providing water to irrigate more than six million acres (which produce crops valued annually at more than one-half billion dollars), and providing more than 21 billion kilowatt hours of hydroelectric energy for farms, homes and industry.

Federal Land Ownership

The House Interior Committee says that in 11 western states, 53.33 per cent of the land is federally owned.

	Total Land area of state	Acreage in Federal Ownership	Percentage of Federal Ownership
Washington	42,865,280	14,998,067	34.99
Oregon	61,664,000	32,510,870	52.72
California	100,353,920	45,900,157	45.74
Arizona	72,691,200	50,471,920	69.43
New Mexico	77,767,040	35,479,713	45.62
Nevada	70,273,280	59,526,959	84.71
Idaho	52,997,120	34,285,000	64.69
Montana	93,642,240	34,213,875	36.54
Utah	52,701,440	37,592,044	71.33
Colorado	66,538,880	24,851,005	37.35
Wyoming	62,403,840	32,207,086	51.61

The demand for water for irrigation has been rivalled in recent years by the demand for water for industrial development. The President's Materials Policy Commission reported in June, 1952, that at least 300 industrial or military establishments had to be abandoned or modified during World War II "because of inadequate water supplies." It estimated that the demand for industrial water would increase from about 80 billion gallons daily in 1950 to 200 billion gallons daily by 1975.

Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, recently retired Chief of the Army Engineers, warned Nov. 2, 1952, that the entire nation must be concerned about its water supply.

"There are areas in every state in which there is an acute water problem, both for domestic use and for industrial use," he noted, aside from the demand of water for agriculture.

"The one thing that stops industrial expansion in many areas is the lack of water...There is a constant fight in some areas for more water supplies, and there's no question that it will be more intense in the future." Pick recalled that the water shortage was so acute in New York City in 1950 that drastic methods had to be taken to cut down use.

"MULTIPLE-PURPOSE" COST ISSUE

Dams once were constructed mostly for irrigation or flood control. In the past 20 years the federal government has been constructing so-called multiple-purpose dams.

Allocating costs for these purposes has become an issue. The government is reimbursed and receives revenues for power development; it is reimbursed by water users for irrigation works, but it has to foot the bill for flood control and navigation. Because of the high cost of construction, there is increasing pressure to get Uncle Sam to foot as much of the bill as possible, and to charge off as high a percentage as possible to power, which is revenue-producing.

Straus proposed, as reclamation commissioner before he left office in January, 1953 that his bureau spend \$2.1 billion in the next seven years to develop 300 projects in the West to provide water for 3.1 million acres of land and increase power output by installing 2.8 million kilowatts of additional generating capacity. He said that 80 per cent of the reimbursable investment "must come from power revenues if such projects are to be feasible."

A House Public Works Subcommittee to study civil works, chaired by Rep. Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D Ala.) recommended Dec. 5, 1952, that each authorized purpose of a project bear its fair share, and that cost allocated for any one purpose not exceed the benefits accruing. It noted that federal construction agencies occasionally have indulged in "unrealistic or irrational allocation procedures."

STATE vs. FEDERAL OWNERSHIP

Western states' water laws sometimes conflict with federal laws. The House Interior Committee reported Feb. 29, 1952, a bill (HR 5735, 82nd Congress) which would make state water laws apply to federal water projects. This measure was sponsored by Rep. Clair Engle (D Calif.). A similar bill (HR 997) has been sponsored this session by Rep. Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho). If passed it would affect the outcome of the controversial Santa Margarita water dispute in California as well as many other water cases.

In recent years there has been considerable talk about the federal government turning over large water projects to the states and to water users after they are completed or paid for. Several measures (HR 1716, HR 2262 and HR 2291) have been introduced this session by Reps. Engle, Harland Hagen (D Calif.) and John E. Moss, Jr. (D Calif.) to transfer to the State of California the management, operation and maintenance of the great Central Valley project.

The sponsors say California, not the federal government, holds title to the water and that local operation would "result in savings to the federal government," would solve "the operational problems of the project" and best serve the interests of the people of California.

LIMIT USE OF WATER?

Legislation was passed by the 82nd Congress waiving the "160-acre limitation" on the use of water on the San Luis valley project in Colorado. Former President Truman had vetoed a similar measure in 1950.

The 160-acre limitation was written into the 1902 Reclamation Act, and provides that water from a federal project could not be supplied to any one landowner, on a permanent basis, for more than 160 acres (320 acres in the case of a man and wife) of irrigable land. The provision was designed to give the largest number of farmers and farms and opportunity to use water from such projects, but it has been difficult to enforce and has been bitterly opposed in parts of the West.

A report submitted Dec. 11, 1950, by the President's Water Resources Policy Commission recommended that the limitation stand but with adjustments to adapt it to types of farming in various areas.

Power

Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.), a member of the Senate Interior Committee, said at the Jan. 15 hearing on the McKay nomination that he believed Congress must "develop and spell out clearly a public power policy." Cordon held that the nation's present power policy "has just grown like Topsy."

No such legislation has as yet been introduced, although McKay and Committee Chairman Butler agreed such a measure is needed.

McKay told the press Feb. 25 that he believed the private power companies and the federal government should be able to develop the nation's hydroelectric resources cooperatively. He said that he thought public power transmission lines should not duplicate private lines and that public lines should be built when private power has failed to meet the power needs of an area.

McKay told CQ March 5 that he favored private development of steam power plants. He said that the government might encourage the construction of steam plants by private companies through rapid tax write-offs. And Aandahl, the new Assistant Secretary of Interior in charge of water and power, said Feb. 10: "Steam electric power generation lends itself very readily to private enterprise, and I see no reason why the government should jump into that."

TRUMAN FAVORED PUBLIC POWER

Former President Truman was a staunch advocate of federal development of hydroelectric power and construction of steam plants. In a message to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association March 14, 1952, he charged the private power industry was attacking his public power program with "one of the most vicious propaganda barrages in history."

Existing laws provide that public power must be sold at the lowest reasonable rates consistent with good business practices, with preference given to cooperatives and public bodies, such as municipalities and government agencies.

McKay, who regards himself as a "middle of the road" on power, said at the Jan. 15 Senate Interior hearing that he felt all power users should be given equal treatment and that in some cases customers of private companies have been handicapped by the preferential clause, particularly in the power-short Pacific Northwest. He said it is "sound public policy that the citizens be treated alike, and...I am thinking about the consumer."

But in reply, Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) told the Senate Feb. 13 that public preference in power sales was a long-standing principle determined by Congress and "it seems incredible...we should still hear today that generation-old private utility chant that the privately owned and publicly operated utilities should be treated alike in receiving the use of power generated by public projects."

STATE IN POWER PICTURE

Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R Wash.) announced Feb. 7 that he was presenting to the legislature a measure which would authorize the state to lease or purchase power facilities owned by the federal government. It would provide for a commission, representing the public and private power interests, which would have authority to engage in the generation, transmission and marketing of power, and the construction of dams.

Langlie indicated he does not believe the Pacific Northwest should be dependent entirely on the federal government and Congress for power development. Of his measure, he said, "It permits the only real opportunity we have to get out of hock to the federal government."

Another approach to the power question was put forth by former Reclamation Commissioner Straus just before he retired. He released a Bureau survey which indicated that a giant power network could be built in the West, linking private and public power plants in 22 states by 1975. It would double the West's power output, largely

by use of hydroelectric power and coal as a source of power. The grid system could be developed either by public or private groups, or both, Straus said. A grid system based primarily on hydroelectric power is now in operation in the Pacific Northwest.

Watershed Control

The great flood damage in the Kansas river basin in 1951 caused increased concern over controlling and developing the nation's watersheds.

A committee of watershed conservation and development leaders asked the White House Feb. 25 to create a citizens' committee to advise Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson on soil conservation and flood control. Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.), Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, reported that the President was interested in the proposal. The President said Feb. 25 that he was a great believer in soil conservation.

The White House meeting came shortly after the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts called upon Congress Feb. 21 to "do something about upstream flood prevention." Waters S. Davis, Jr., president of the Association, said that there had been "lots of talk in recent years," but "not much action."

After the great flood in the Kansas basin in 1951 both former President Truman and Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, former Chief of the Army Engineers, said damage could have been mitigated, and the flood perhaps prevented, if there had been extensive flood-water storage behind dams not now built, and if there had been extensive levees along the Missouri river and its tributaries. The Army Engineers have long sought such a construction program.

Other groups, like the National Association of Soil Conservation districts and the Blue Valley Watershed Association, favor emphasis on construction of small upstream dams and better soil conservation practices as a method of controlling floods. The great dams envisioned by the Army Engineers would flood much land now under cultivation. This factor has caused some of the opposition to such proposals.

Meanwhile, Gov. Edward F. Arn (R Kan.) had an independent survey made of the Kansas River basin. The survey engineers made a preliminary report Feb. 16, 1953, calling for a new approach to flood control without big dams. It recommended the use of flow-way channels for urban areas, control of flood plain occupancy by zoning, and better flood forecasting.

Controversy over Tuttle Creek dam, an \$87 million project on the Big Blue River six miles above Manhattan, Kan., has pointed up the flood control problem in the Kansas basin.

The Army Engineers hold that the dam is "a key project" in their plan to control floods in the area. Long authorized, work on the dam got underway in 1952, and the Army has asked Congress for \$15 million to continue it during the next fiscal year.

Blue River valley farmers, up in arms over the dam and loss of their farm land, spearheaded a drive to unseat Albert M. Cole (R Kan.), who supported the appropriation. Cole was defeated in the 1952 election--in normally Republican Kansas--by Rep. Howard S. Miller (D Kan.), a farmer who opposed the dam.

UNIFIED BASIN DEVELOPMENT

The Missouri Basin Survey Commission reported to President Eisenhower Feb. 20 that there should be unified basin development under federal control.

Eight of the 11 members recommended that a Missouri Basin Commission be established to plan, direct, and operate the area's water and land resources.

It proposed that the new Commission be made up of five members appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, that all Commissioners be residents of the basin, and not more than three belong to one political party. The Commission would have final authority, but would be required to seek the advice of state and local governments.

Three of the members of the survey commission agreed that unified basin management is necessary but proposed that the development be through an interstate compact of the 10 Missouri basin states and the federal government. The states are Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

The majority regarded its recommendation as a "middle ground" between a valley authority and the compact proposal put forth by the minority report. But Wyoming adherents of the compact idea have attacked the majority report as a "disguised valley authority."

The method of developing the Missouri and other great river basins has been in controversy for many years.

Congress finally agreed in the 1944 Flood Control Act to permit the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Engineers to develop the Missouri basin under the compromise Pick-Sloan plan.

McKAY OPPOSED CVA

While governor of Oregon, Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay was a member of the Columbia Basin Inter-agency Committee and was an opponent of a Columbia Valley Authority.

His opposition to CVA is based primarily on the grounds that the states as well as the federal government have a permanent equity in the development of the basin, and that the development and administration should be carried out by valley residents familiar with the basin and its people.

McKay told CQ March 5 that he is interested in a proposal by Sen. Cordon which would set up a regional board with directors selected by the governors of the Columbia River basin states.

Rep. Walt Horan (R Wash.) has introduced legislation (HR 1750) which would create a Columbia Interstate Commission, consisting of five full-time members appointed by the President on recommendation of the governors of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

The Senate and House Interior and Insular Affairs Committees have jurisdiction over public lands, natural resources, territories and Indian affairs.

Hugh Butler

Sen. Hugh Butler (R Neb.), 75, Chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee succeeded ex-Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) as Chairman. Butler was Chairman in the GOP-controlled 80th Congress. He was elected to the Senate in 1940, and re-elected in 1946 and 1952.

Though generally opposed to "bureaucratic" control of conservation programs by the federal government, Butler has been a conservationist. In 1952 Butler estimated \$100 million in tax revenue had been lost by the government because of a \$27 million reduction which was made by the House of Representatives in funds for Missouri River dams.

This year Butler has introduced a bill (S 220) which would allow farmers to deduct from gross income expenses for purposes of soil and water conservation; a resolution (S Res 45) to extend authority for a study of the nation's fuel reserves; and a bill (S 725) to authorize a survey of forest resources.

"MISSOURI PLAN" ROLE

In the 78th Congress, Butler figured in bringing together the Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation in an integrated plan for long-term development of Missouri Valley water resources.

In 1952 he supported establishment of a laboratory for study and control of hoof-and-mouth disease, "gradual elimination" of the Indian Reservation system and legislation allowing the government to buy interests of water users in power profits of the North Platte reclamation project.

In the past, Butler opposed the admission of Alaska and Hawaii to the Union but he has given notice that he now favors Hawaiian statehood. He has introduced a bill (S 224) to allow the people of Alaska to elect their own governor, now a Presidential appointee.

FOR STATES ON "TIDELANDS"

In other fields of legislation, Butler has supported state ownership of the "tidelands," cuts in foreign aid and the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. He has opposed the St. Lawrence Seaway and controls generally, particularly "slaughtering quotas."

Here is Butler's voting record, showing in percentages how often he stood with the majority of Republicans when they opposed a majority of Democrats (Party Unity); stood with the majorities of both parties when they were in agreement (Bipartisan Support) and made known his positions on issues which came to roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	94%	60%	65%
80th Congress	95	74	86
81st Congress	94	59	90
82nd Congress	91	82	79

A.L. Miller

Rep. A. L. Miller (R Neb.) became Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs at the start of the 83rd Congress when Rep. Dean P. Taylor (R N.Y.), prospective Chairman, resigned his seat to accept a place on the House Judiciary Committee. Miller's Democratic predecessor, ex-Rep. John R. Murdock (D Ariz.), was defeated for re-election in 1952.

Arthur Lewis Miller, 60, was elected to Congress in 1942 and has served his 38-county Nebraska district ever since. He is a physician and a farmer.

In 1952, Miller said the government has added 65 million acres to the public domain in the last 15 years and that "much of this land" should go back on private tax rolls "for productive use."

He was a member of the special Committee Investigating Chemicals in Foods, which recommended safeguarding the public against the use of untested chemicals, and introduced a bill (HR 7271) to appropriate \$25 million for research in hoof and mouth and other animal diseases.

TIDELANDS: HE'S FOR STATES

In key votes in 1952, Miller voted for state ownership of the "tidelands", against the Mutual Security Appropriation conference report, and for the recommitment of Universal Military Training.

In 1953, Miller has introduced a bill (HR 3306) to return mineral rights on certain lands to homesteaders. In February, 1953, he urged federal aid to the domestic mining industry in a speech before the Colorado Mining Association.

In 1952, he introduced a joint resolution to provide that federal public works and flood control projects be carried out to the full extent of the law.

In a key vote of 1951, he voted for an amendment to prohibit government construction of power transmission facilities within areas covered by private power contracts serving federal establishments.

In 1950 Miller voted against statehood for Alaska but favored Hawaii statehood. This year, he has expedited the Hawaiian bill through his Committee and the House. (CQ Weekly Report, p 333.) He has directed the Territories Subcommittee of the Interior Committee to hold hearings on the Alaskan bid for admission to the Union.

Miller believes in re-examination of some authorized reclamation projects in the light of increased costs, but does not agree that "new starts" should not be made. Need, feasibility, and value, he thinks, should be the determining factors in deciding reclamation questions.

MILLER'S VOTING RECORD

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	95%	73%	96%
80th Congress	87	78	89
81st Congress	88	79	92
82nd Congress	97	73	96

AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Congress, over a period of 44 years, has authorized construction of hundreds of river, harbor and flood control projects but has not provided money for their construction. Consequently, the Corps of Army Engineers has a backlog of 871 authorized projects which would cost a total of \$4,030,693,000 to build.

The Bureau of Reclamation has eight (see page 360) projects authorized which are not under construction. But the Bureau has a much less extensive construction program than do the Engineers.

Often the civil functions program of the Corps of Army Engineers and the construction program of the Bureau of Reclamation have been attacked as examples of the legislative "pork barrel" -- by Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and others. But the big backlog of Engineer projects indicates that Congress is more likely to authorize projects than to vote money for their construction.

The construction outlook for these projects is bleak. The Bureau of the Budget has ordered curbs on public construction and the Corps of Engineers is reviewing its construction program. The Army freeze on new construction does not apply to this backlog, but no money is in prospect in the immediate future to whittle down the number. Some have been superseded by other projects.

Cost of constructing many of these projects would be a great deal higher than it would have been if they had been constructed shortly after they were authorized. The Associated General Contractors have said that construction costs were 388 per cent higher in 1952 than they were in 1913. Construction costs have nearly doubled in the past 11 years, according to AGC.

States With Largest Backlog

States with the largest amounts of "backlogged" river, harbor and flood control construction, according to the Engineers' cost estimates, are Washington, Oregon, Arkansas, Montana and Kentucky. Those with the smallest amounts are Minnesota, Rhode Island, Maine and Delaware.

States which have the largest number of authorized flood control projects awaiting construction are Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois. Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan and Virginia have the largest number of authorized river and harbor projects which have received no construction funds.

A number of these projects are large multi-state projects and were credited to more than one state for the chart in the adjoining column. The largest single project would provide river and harbor navigation improvements on the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington at a cost of \$379,826,000.

The largest intra-state flood control projects are Priest Rapids reservoir in Washington, \$326,124,000; Libby reservoir, Montana, \$239,077,000, and Eufaula reservoir, Oklahoma, \$51,245,000. The largest intra-state river and harbor projects are navigation locks and dams on the Arkansas river and tributaries in Arkansas, \$215,145,000; the Calumnet Sag channel in Illinois, \$46,900,000; and the cross Florida barge canal, \$44,000,000.

AUTHORIZED ARMY ENGINEER PROJECTS

(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS -- ADD 000)

	Flood Control		Rivers & Harbors		5 State Total
	1 No.	2 Amount	3 No.	4 Amount	
Ala.*	0	----	13	\$ 215,860	\$ 215,860
Ariz.	3	\$30,647	0	----	50,647
Ark.*	14	79,844	7	395,621	475,465
Calif.	26	118,757	12	15,253	134,010
Colo.	8	30,072	0	----	30,072
Conn.	3	10,096	15	809	10,905
Del.*	0	----	5	1,843	1,843
Fla.*	0	----	29	68,283	68,283
Ga.*	7	106,006	7	103,679	209,685
Idaho*	2	18,000	1	138,000	156,000
Ill.*	42	50,772	15	50,260	101,032
Ind.*	52	41,222	3	46,800	88,022
Iowa*	7	10,475	5	626	11,101
Kan.*	27	58,400	0	----	58,400
Ky.*	46	102,647	5	161,900	264,547
La.*	6	7,551	5	68,135	75,686
Maine	0	----	7	1,198	1,198
Md.*	2	4,751	18	1,261	6,012
Mass.	9	11,762	25	7,839	19,601
Mich.	0	----	24	29,882	29,882
Minn.*	0	----	6	814	814
Miss.*	2	45	5	117,011	117,056
Mo.*	21	130,864	2	100	130,964
Mont.*	6	257,010	1	20,000	277,010
Neb.	7	4,528	0	----	4,528
Nev.*	4	24,665	0	----	24,665
N.H.	7	23,557	0	----	23,557
N.J.	0	----	12	14,888	14,888
N.M.	2	28,874	0	----	28,874
N.Y.*	19	33,897	14	10,569	44,466
N.C.*	8	62,712	17	3,281	65,993
N.D.	5	5,192	0	----	5,192
Ohio*	62	94,665	7	100,108	194,773
Okla.*	17	130,815	1	38,774	169,589
Ore.*	27	233,333	17	525,447	758,780
Pa.*	36	100,871	4	29,345	130,216
R.I.	2	885	0	----	885
S.C.*	6	81,898	0	----	81,898
S.D.*	1	26,000	1	325	26,325
Tenn.*	4	41,160	2	36,800	77,900
Tex.*	11	27,106	16	40,882	67,988
Utah*	4	15,209	0	15,709	15,709
Vt.	19	44,672	0	----	44,672
Va.*	14	116,438	19	6,323	122,761
Wash.*	15	375,902	4	518,278	894,180
W.Va.*	37	80,016	3	28,871	108,887
Wis.*	2	5,977	9	1,197	7,174
Wyo.*	7	18,772	0	----	18,772
D.C.	2	5,031	0	----	5,031
Total	568	2,354,343	303	1,676,350	4,030,693

* In many cases, projects are in more than one state. The multi-state projects have been included in the number, and the full authorization counted in the total, for each state involved. Duplications were eliminated in obtaining the U.S. totals.

AUTHORIZED ARMY ENGINEER PROJECTS

Listed below are authorized Army Engineers projects, by states, with estimated cost at date of authorization in thousands of dollars (add three zeros to each dollar figure); and date, or dates, authorized by Congress. No funds have been appropriated for actual construction and no work has been done on these projects.

Eight authorized Bureau of Reclamation projects are listed on page 360.

In the list below, Flood Control projects (if any) are listed first; then River and Harbors projects.

ALABAMA -- River and Harbor -- Alabama-Coosa Rivers -- Claiborne Lock and Dam, Millers Ferry Lock and Dam, Jones Bluff Lock and Dam, Howell Mill Shoals Dam, Channel Improvement, \$60,000; 3/2/45. Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers: Channel Improvement, \$735; 7/24/46. Fort Benning Lock and Dam, \$6,956; 7/24/46. Upper Columbia Lock and Dam, \$30,400; 7/24/46. Bayou Caden, \$7; 3/2/45. Bayou La Batre: 9-ft. Channel from Miss. Sound to Highway Bridge, \$28; 3/2/45. Dauphin Island Bay, \$88; 3/2/45. Fly Creek, \$14; 5/17/50. Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Apalachee Bay, Fla., to the Mexican Border (Mobile Dist): Carrabelle-St. Marks Section via Crooked Creek, \$480; 8/26/37. Big Lagoon to Pensacola Bay, \$88; 5/17/50. Black Warrior, Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers: Spillway-Dam 1, \$115; 3/2/45. New Lock and Dam, \$8; 3/3/09. **** Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, \$116,941; 7/24/46.

ARIZONA -- Flood Control -- Alamo Res., \$3,202; 12/22/44. Painted Rock Res., \$25,800; 5/17/50. Whitlow Ranch Res., \$1,645; 7/24/46.

ARKANSAS -- Flood Control -- Bayou Bartholomew, Ark. & La., \$1,286; 5/17/50. Bell Foley Res., \$5,363; 6/28/38. Big Bottom, \$129; 6/22/36. Calton, \$430; 8/18/41, 5/17/50. Clarksville, \$70; 6/22/36. Degray Res., \$18,440; 5/17/50. Greer's Ferry Res., \$7,179; 6/28/38. Little Black River, Mo. and Ark., \$755; 6/22/36. Little Missouri River, \$208; 6/18/41, 12/22/44. Lone Rock Res., \$11,422; 6/28/38. Millwood Res., \$22,700; 7/24/46. Ozan Creek, \$33; 8/18/41, 12/22/44. Water Valley Res., Ark. & Mo., \$9,069; 6/28/38. Murfreesboro Res., \$2,760; 5/17/50.

River and Harbor -- Arkansas River and Tribs., 7/24/46 modified 5/17/50; Dardanelle Lock and Dam, \$38,774; 5/17/50. Ozark Lock and Dam, \$23,101; 5/17/50. Short Mt. Lock and Dam, \$37,563; 5/17/50. Webbers Falls Lock and Dam, \$25,138; 5/17/50. Navigation Locks and Dams, Plant and Snagging, Bank Stabilization, \$215,145; 5/17/50. Ouachita River and Tribs., Ark. and La., \$13,900; 5/17/50. Overton-Red River Waterway, Ark. and La., \$42,000; 7/24/46.

CALIFORNIA -- Flood Control -- Aliso Creek Dam, \$381; 6/22/36. Bear Creek, \$310; 12/22/44. Black Butte Res., \$6,210; 12/22/44. Carbon Canyon Dam & Channel, \$2,435; 6/22/36. Devil, East Twin & Warm Creeks, \$8,700; 5/17/50. Eel River, \$140; 6/22/36. Hogan Res., \$1,942; 12/22/44. Lytle Creek, \$451; 5/17/50. Mill Creek, \$948; 5/17/50. Napa River, \$35; 12/22/44. New Melones Res., \$7,210; 12/22/44. Riverside, \$1,831; 5/17/50. Russian River (Coyote Valley Res. and Channel enlargement and stabilization), \$11,552; 5/17/50. Salinas River, \$1,905; 7/24/46. San Antonio and Chino Creeks, \$12,400; 6/28/38. San Jacinto River & Bautista Creek, \$3,162; 5/17/50. San Joaquin River & Tributaries, \$4,011; 12/22/44. San Juan Dam, \$2,223; 6/22/36. Santa Clara River, \$4,960; 6/30/48. Stewart Canyon Basin & Channel, \$520; 12/22/44. Success Res., \$3,450; 12/22/44. Table Mountain Res. (Iron Canyon), \$30,600; 12/22/44. Termin Res., \$4,600; 12/22/44. Trabuco Dam, \$1,385; 6/22/36. Tuolumne River Res., \$5,800; 12/22/44. (exclusive of Cherry Valley Res.) Villa Park Dam, \$1,596; 6/22/36.

River and Harbor -- Halfmoon Bay, \$4,500; 6/30/48. Napa River: Revetments and Dikes, \$56; 7/24/46. Noyo River and Harbor: Breakwater in Harbor, \$600; 3/2/45. Extension of channel, \$190; 1/30/48. Redondo Beach Harbor, \$3,456; 5/17/50. Redwood City Harbor: 30-ft. Channel at San Bruno Shoal and in Creek, \$483; 3/2/45. Extending Channel upstream, \$324; 5/17/50. San Diego Harbor: Dredge Approaches to Area M, \$165; 3/2/45. San Francisco Harbor & Bay: Drift Removal, \$850; 5/17/50. San Pablo Bay and Mare Is.: Approaches to Vallejo and South Vallejo, \$8; 3/2/45. San Joaquin River: Rough and Ready Island Channel, \$4,214; 5/17/50. Humboldt Bay, \$407; 7/16/52.

FOOTNOTES

Symbols in the list on this and following pages indicate:

* -- Does not include transmission lines.

** -- Included in comprehensive plan for Ouachita River and Tributaries, Arkansas and Louisiana -- additional authorization required before construction can be initiated.

*** -- Included in approved comprehensive plan for Savannah River basin -- additional authorization required before construction can be initiated.

**** -- Latest authorization.

***** -- Included in comprehensive plan for Roanoke River basin -- additional authorization required before construction can be initiated.

COLORADO -- Flood Control -- Boulder, \$218; 5/17/50. Castlewood Res., \$1,782; 8/18/41. Chatfield Res., \$14,408; 5/17/50. Erie, \$23; 5/17/50. Morrison, \$220; 12/22/44. South Platte River Agricultural Levees, \$11,762; 5/17/50. South Platte River Channel Improvement, \$750; 5/17/50. Trinidad, \$909; 12/22/44.

CONNECTICUT -- Flood Control -- Andover Res., \$1,630; 8/18/41. South Coventry Res., \$3,315; 8/18/41. Thomaston Res., \$5,151; 12/22/44.

River and Harbor -- Burial Hill Beach, \$6; 5/17/50. Compo Beach, \$38; 5/17/50. Connecticut River below Hartford: North Cove at Old Saybrook, \$73; 3/2/45. Eight-Mile River, \$18; 5/17/50. Guilford Harbor, \$26; 3/2/45. Housatonic River: 18-ft. Channel to Culvers Bar, \$345; 7/3/30. Jennings Beach, \$22; 5/17/50. Mystic River: Channel above bridge, \$8; 3/4/13. Channel Widening, \$34; 3/2/45. Sasco Hill Beach, \$14; 5/17/50. Sherwood Island, St. Park, \$114; 5/17/50. Southport Beach, \$10; 5/17/50. Stamford Harbor: Eight-foot Anchorage, \$45; 7/24/46. Stonington Harbor, \$35; 5/17/50. Westcott Cove, \$21; 6/30/48.

DELAWARE -- River and Harbor -- Delaware River, Phila., Pa., to the sea: 37 ft. Channel from Allegheny Ave. to Phila.-Camden Bridge, \$1,036; 3/2/45. Nanticoke River, Del. & Md.: 12-ft. Channel from Tangier Sound to Seaford, \$54; 3/2/45. Rehoboth Bay to Delaware Bay Inland Waterway: 10-ft. channel in entrance and at Lewes, \$2/45. Extending Jetties at Del. Bay entrance, 3/2/45 -- \$224. St. Jones River: Realigning entrance channel, Jetties at mouth, \$444; 8/26/37. Waterway from Indian River Inlet to Rehoboth Bay, \$85; 5/17/50.

FLORIDA -- River and Harbor -- Anclote River: Turning Basin, \$10; 3/2/45. Charlotte Harbor: 32-ft. channel between gulf and Port Boca Grande, \$214; 5/17/50. Cross Florida Barge Canal, \$44,000; 7/23/42. Hudson River, \$259; 5/17/50. Horseshoe Cove, \$194; 5/17/50. Intra-coastal Waterway, Caloosahatchee R. to Anclote River: 9-ft. channel between Caloosahatchee and Anclote Rivers, \$3,200; 3/2/45. IWW Jacksonville to Miami: Turning basin at Jacksonville, \$20; 8/26/37. Sebastian channel & Basin, \$19; 3/2/45. Vero Beach Basin, \$7; 3/2/45. IWW Miami to Key West: Extension of channel to Key West, \$1,960; 3/2/45. Jacksonville Harbor: 26-ft. channel at Commodore pt., \$270; 3/2/45. 28-ft. channel to bridge basin, no data. La Grange Bayou: 12-ft. channel to Freeport, \$99; 5/17/50. Little Manatee River, \$77; 3/2/45. Miami Harbor: Virginia Key improvement, \$5,781; 3/2/45. Miami River channel widening, \$78; 3/2/45. New River, \$60; 3/2/45. Okeechobee Waterway: 8-ft. basin at Stuart, \$3; 3/2/45. Ozona channel, \$70; 5/17/50. Palm Beach Side Channel, \$140; 6/20/38. Palm Beach, Beach erosion, \$8; 5/17/50. Pensacola Harbor: Deepening Bayou Chico, \$162; 3/2/45. Pithlachascotee River, \$51; 3/2/45. St. Augustine Harbor: Entrance Channel across Inlet Bar, Jetty, San Sebastian Channel, \$1,892; 5/17/50. St. Marys R. Ga. & Fla., 28-ft. channel in St. Marys and North River, \$919; 5/17/50. St. Petersburg Harbor: 24-ft. channel, Tampa Bay to St. Petersburg, \$208; 5/17/50. Tampa Harbor: 9-ft. channel to Hillsboro River, \$60; 3/2/45. Deepening of Tampa Harbor channels, \$7,787; 5/17/50. Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, Ala., Ga., & Fla.: channel improvement. \$735; 7/24/46.

MARYLAND -- Flood Control -- Federalsburg, Marshy Hope Creek, \$220; 6/28/38. Anacostia River, D.C. & Md., \$4,531; 5/17/50.

River and Harbor -- Baltimore Harbor & Channels: Middle Branch and Ferry Bar Sections, \$752; 8/8/17. Broadwater Creek, \$30; 3/2/45. Cadle Creek, \$6; 3/2/45. Cambridge Harbor: Deepen channel and turning basin to 14 ft., \$34; 8/26/37. Deepen Channel to 16 ft. and turning basin, \$77; 6/30/48. Governors Run, \$59; 5/17/50. Hellens Creek, \$10; 5/17/50. Honga River and Tar Bay: 7-ft. channel in Back Creek, \$32; 6/30/48. Island Creek Channel, St. Georges Island, \$10; 3/2/45. Lake Ogleten and Walnut Lake, \$76; 5/17/50. Mill Creek, \$4; 3/2/45. Pocomoke River: Channel above Bridge at Snow Hill, \$9; 3/2/45. Rock Hall Harbor: Deepen approach channel to 10-ft., \$40; 6/30/48. St. Catharines Sound, \$11; 3/2/45. St. Patricks Creek, \$18; 5/17/50. Susquehanna River above and below Havre de Grace: Deepen channel to 10-ft. below Concord Pt., \$18; 3/2/45. Twitch Cove, Big Thoroughfare and Levering Creek: Anchorage basin in Creek at Ewell, \$21; 5/17/50. Nanticoke River, Del. & Md., 12-ft. channel from Tangier Sound to Seaford, \$54; 3/2/45.

MASSACHUSETTS -- Flood Control -- Barre Falls Res., \$965; 8/18/41. Buffumville Res., \$820; 8/18/41. East Brimfield Res., \$1,155; 8/18/41. Hodges Village Res., \$990; 8/18/41. North Andover-Lawrence, \$653; 6/22/36. 6/28/38. West Brookfield Res., \$2,317; 6/22/36. 6/28/38. West Hill Res., \$1,070; 12/22/44. Westville Res., \$1,560; 8/18/41. Worcester, \$2,232; 12/22/44.

River and Harbor -- Boston Harbor: Extension to 30 and 40 ft. anchorages, \$1,802; 7/24/46. Cape Cod Canal: Onset Bay Channel, \$48; 3/2/45. Chatham (Stage) Harbor, \$44; 3/2/45. Cohasset Harbor, \$62; 3/2/45. Dorchester Bay and Neponset Rivers: 25-ft. channel, \$322; 3/2/45. Duxbury Harbor, \$71; 3/2/45. Falmouth Harbor, \$35; 6/30/48. Gloucester Harbor and Annisquam River: Lobster Cove Anchorage, \$46; 3/2/45. Hyannis Harbor: 12-ft. channel and Jetty, \$63; 3/2/45. Lynn Harbor, \$336; 8/30/35. Manchester Harbor, \$207; 3/2/45. Marblehead Harbor, \$61; 3/2/45. Mattapoisett Harbor, \$33; 5/17/50. Mystic River: 35-ft. channel and ledge removal, \$2,908; 5/17/50. Nantucket Harbor of Refuge: 15-ft. anchorage, \$32; 3/2/45. Newburyport Harbor: 15 and 12 ft. channels, \$68; 3/2/45. Plymouth Harbor: 18-ft. anchorage, \$285; 6/20/38. Provincetown Harbor: Breakwater, \$760; 6/30/48. Salem Harbor, \$43; 3/2/45. Taunton River: Turning basin and anchorage, \$7; 6/30/48. Wellfleet Harbor, \$64; 3/2/45. Westport River, \$28; 6/20/38. Weymouth Fore River: Nantasket Gut channel, \$141; 10/17/40. 27-ft. channel above bridge, \$157; 3/2/45. Winthrop Beach, beach erosion, \$216; 5/17/50.

MICHIGAN -- River and Harbor -- Au Sable Harbor, \$20; 3/2/45. Big Bay Harbor, \$58; 3/2/45. Black River Harbor, \$70; 3/2/45. Cheboygan River and Harbor: 21-ft. channel, \$163; 5/17/50. Chippewa Harbor, Isle Royale, \$41; 3/2/45. Detroit River: Channel north of Belle Isle, \$85; 3/2/45. Enlarge Amherstberg channel, \$8,040; 7/24/46. Enlarge Trenton channel and turning basin, \$1,357; 5/17/50. Eagle Harbor: Inner Harbor and breakwaters, \$30; 3/2/45. Grand Marais Harbor: Extension of West Pier, \$398; 5/17/50. Hammond Bay Harbor, \$91; 3/2/45. Harrisville Harbor, \$132; 3/2/45. Lacia Belle Harbor, \$38; 3/2/45. Little Lake Harbor, \$58; 3/2/45. Mantistigue Harbor: Rock removal, \$308; 5/17/50. Point Lookout Harbor, \$105; 3/2/45. Port Austin Harbor, \$172; 3/2/45. St. Clair River: Widen North and Southeast Bend channels, \$520; 7/24/46. St. James Harbor, Island Harbor, \$8; 3/2/45. St. Joseph Harbor: Turning basin, \$74; 3/2/45. St. Marys River, New Bridge and remove bridge island, \$1,412; 3/2/45. New Poe Lock and anchorage improvements, \$16,565; 7/24/46. MacArthur Lock Guard Gate (no estimate), 3/7/42. Whitefish Point, \$157; 3/2/45.

MINNESOTA -- River and Harbor -- Beaver Bay Harbor, \$39; 3/2/45. Grand Marais Harbor: Inner boat basin, \$114; 5/17/50. Knife River Harbor, \$14; 3/2/45. Lutsen Harbor, \$67; 3/2/45. Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minn. & Wis., \$563; 7/16/52. Winona Harbor, \$17; 3/2/45. Mississippi-Flood Control-Buffalo River, \$35; 6/22/36. Pearl River, Miss. & La., \$10; 6/22/36.

MISSISSIPPI -- River and Harbor -- Bayou Galere, \$6; 3/2/45. Biloxi Harbor: 6-and 8-ft. channels into Fort Bayou and Bayou Bernard, \$6; 3/2/45. Pass Christian Harbor, \$17; 3/2/45. Pascagoula Harbor: Dog River cut-off, \$41; 5/17/50. Tenn.-Tombigbee waterway, Ala. and Miss., \$116,941; 7/24/46.

MISSOURI -- Flood Control -- Arlington Res., \$7,300; 6/28/38. Big River Res. (Cedar Hill), \$6,647; 6/28/38. Canton, \$1,806; 6/28/38. 5/17/50. Cape Girardeau, \$4,756; 6/22/36. 5/17/50. Carthage, \$185; 6/30/48. Chillicothe Res., \$28,500; 6/28/38. Joanna Res., \$4,918; 6/28/38.

MISSOURI (Cont.)

Meramec River Res., \$12,440; 6/28/38. Monett, \$555; 6/30/48. Osceola Res., \$28,530; 6/28/38. Pomme de Terre Res., \$6,200; 6/28/38. Poplar Bluff to Nobel, Ark. (Mo. portion), \$1,526; 6/22/36. Richland Res., \$6,900; 6/28/36. Riverland Levee District, \$73; 6/22/36. St. Louis County Drainage & Levee District, \$259; 6/22/36. St. Genevieve Levee District, \$141; 6/22/36. 12/22/44. South Grand Res., \$10,400; 6/28/38. Wiedmer Chemicals Drainage & Levee district, \$77; 6/22/36. East Poplar Bluff & Poplar Bluff, \$547; 6/22/36. Little Black River, Mo. & Ark., \$755; 6/22/36. Water Valley Res., \$9,069; 6/28/38.

River and Harbor -- Hamburg Harbor, \$50; 5/17/50. Hannibal Harbor, \$50; 5/17/50.

MONTANA -- Flood Control -- Billings, \$2,158; 5/17/50. Harlem, \$21; 12/22/44. Libby Res., \$239,077; 5/17/50. Miles City, \$727; 5/17/50. Saco, \$27; 6/22/36. Columbia River Local Protection, Idaho, Ore., Wash., Mont., Wyo., Nev., Utah, \$15,000; 5/17/50.

River and Harbor -- Missouri River at Fort Peck: Second Power Plant, \$20,000; 5/18/38.

NEBRASKA -- Flood Control -- Battle Creek, \$209; 5/17/50. Giles Creek, \$305; 5/17/50. Norfolk, \$1,628; 5/17/50. Pierce, \$128; 5/17/50. Red Willow Res., \$2,100; 12/22/44. Waterloo, \$64; 5/17/50. West Point, \$94; 5/17/50.

NEVADA -- Flood Control -- Humboldt River, \$7,679; 5/17/50. Mathews Canyon Res., \$667; 5/17/50. Pine Canyon Res., \$1,319; 5/17/50. Col. River local protection, \$15,000; 5/17/50. (See Idaho).

NEW HAMPSHIRE -- Flood Control -- Alternate for Sugar Hill Res. (Alt. to be selected), \$6,530; 6/22/36. Beards Brook Res., \$2,410; 6/22/36. 6/28/38. Bennington Res., \$4,632; 6/22/36. 6/28/38. Claremont Res., \$5,160; 6/28/38. Honey Hill Res., \$1,935; 8/18/41. Mountain Brook Res., \$370; 6/22/36. 6/28/38. West Canaan Res., \$2,520; 6/28/38.

NEW JERSEY -- River and Harbor -- Absecon Inlet: Inlet channel into Clam creek, 15 ft. channel, \$16; 7/24/46. Delaware River, at Camden: 37-ft. depth in front of Camden Marine Terminal, \$373; 3/2/45. Manasquan River: Deepening channel to 12 and 14 ft., \$143; 3/2/45. Maurice River: 8 ft. channel from Delaware bay to Mouth, \$65; 8/30/35. New York and New Jersey channels: 35 ft. channel in Middle section, \$11,561; 5/17/50. New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway, \$2,100; 3/2/45. Rahway River, \$35; 8/30/35. Sandy Hook Bay at Leonardo, \$45; 5/17/50. Shrewsbury River: 6-ft. channels in Clay pit, Ocean Port, and Little Silver Creeks, etc., \$363; 5/17/50. Shoal Harbor and Compton Creek: Extension of 8 ft. channel, \$16; 3/2/45. Way Cake Creek, \$30; 3/2/45. Toms River: 12 ft. channel from Barnegat to Toms River, \$141; 3/2/45.

NEW MEXICO -- Flood Control -- Bluewater Floodway, \$171; 6/30/48. Chamita Res., \$28,703; 6/30/48.

NEW YORK -- Flood Control -- Allegany, \$389; 7/24/46. Almond Village, \$51; 6/22/36. Batavia, \$565; 6/30/48. Caledonia, \$28; 5/17/50. Chittenango Creek, \$111; 12/22/44. Copes Corner Res., \$2,761; 6/22/36. Dansville, \$165; 6/30/48. Davenport Center Res., \$3,065; 6/22/36. Genegantslet Res., \$2,641; 6/22/36. 12/22/44. Hammondsport, \$163; 8/18/41. Ithaca, \$109; 8/18/41. Keuka Lake, \$18; 8/18/41. Lake Chautauqua and Chadakoin River Area, \$136; 12/22/44. South Plymouth Res., \$2,114; 6/22/36. 8/18/41. 12/22/44. Waterloo, \$315; 6/28/38. Watkins Glen, \$104; 8/18/41. Wellsville, \$581; 5/17/50. West Ononda, \$2,856; 6/22/36. Allegheny River Res., Pa. & N.Y., \$17,725; 6/22/36.

River and Harbor -- Barcelona Harbor, \$296; 3/2/45. Black Rock Channel and Towanda Harbor: Improve Black Rock Lock, Guide Pier, \$114; 8/30/35. Widen Lake Erie entrance, \$108; 3/2/45. East Chester Creek: 10-ft. project, \$664; 5/17/50. Fire Island Inlet: 10-ft. channel, \$228; 5/17/50. Huntington Harbor: 8 ft. cross channel, \$17; 6/20/38. Jamaica Bay: 15 ft. channel in Mott basin, \$377; 5/17/50. Lake Montauk Harbor, \$105; 3/2/45. Northport Harbor, \$15; 3/2/45. Orowoc Creek, \$15; 3/2/45. Oswego Harbor: East Outer Harbor, \$7,838; 6/30/48. Deepening outer harbor, \$38; 7/3/30. Port Bay, \$467; 5/17/50. Gowanus Creek Canal, \$287; 7/16/52.

GEORGIA -- Flood Control -- Anthony Shoals Res.*** \$7,034*; 12/22/44. Chattahoochee Units (4) Res.*** Ga. & S.C., \$16,597; 12/22/44. Goat Island Res., Ga. & S.C., \$14,025; 12/22/44. Middleton Shoals Res., Ga. & S.C., \$6,321*; 12/22/44. Tallow Hill Res.***, \$15,190*; 12/22/44. Hartwell Res., Ga. & S.C., \$33,339; 12/22/44. Chattanooga, Tenn. & Rossville, Ga., \$13,500; 8/18/41.

River and Harbor -- Brunswick Harbor: 30-32 ft. channel, \$1,532; 5/17/50. Savannah R. below Augusta, Ga., 9-ft. channel, Savannah R. to Augusta, \$3,137; 5/17/50. Alabama-Coosa Rivers, Ala. & Ga., \$60,000; 3/2/45. Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, Ala., Ga., and Fla., channel improvement, \$735; 7/24/46. Fort Benning Lock and Dam, \$6,956; 7/24/46. Upper Columbia Lock and Dam, \$30,400; 7/24/46. St. Marys River, Ga. & Fla., 28-ft. channel in St. Marys and North River, \$919; 5/17/50.

IDAHO -- Flood Control -- Columbia River Local Protection, Idaho, Ore., Wash., Mont., Wyo., Nev., Utah, \$15,000; 5/17/50. Lewiston-Clarkston, Wash. & Idaho, \$3,000; 3/2/45.

River and Harbor -- Snake River, Ore., Wash., Idaho. See Wash.

ILLINOIS -- Flood Control -- Big Prairie Drainage & Levee District, \$112; 12/22/44. Beardstown, \$2,976; 5/17/50. Bell Drainage & Levee District, \$31; 6/22/36. Bonpas Creek, \$168; 6/28/38. Carlyle Res., \$10,805; 6/28/38. Cave-in-Rock, \$248; 6/28/38. Chandlerville No. 2 Res., \$15,913; 6/28/38. Clear Lake Drainage & Levee District, \$69; 6/22/36. Donovan Levee, \$41; 6/22/36. East of Chandlerville Levee, \$128; 6/28/38. Elizabethtown, \$210; 6/28/38. England Pond Levee, \$155; 7/24/46. Freeport, \$463; 6/22/36. Henderson River, \$1,520; 6/30/48. Kaskaskia Island Drainage & Levee District, \$320; 6/28/38. Kelly Lake Drainage & Levee District, \$100; 6/22/36. Levees between New Athens & Carlyle, \$2,624; 6/28/38. Levees East of Hubly Bridge, \$20; 6/22/36. Levee Unit 1, Little Wabash River, \$596; 7/24/46. Levee Unit 1, Wabash River, \$812; 6/22/36. Levee Unit 2, Little Wabash, \$390; 7/24/46. Levee Units, 3, 4, Wabash River, Ind. & Ill., \$1,580; 6/22/36. Levee Unit 6, Wabash River, \$323; 6/28/38. Lussenhaf Levee, \$2; 6/22/36. McGee Creek Drainage & Levee, \$135; 6/22/36. Metropolis, \$985; 6/28/38. Panther Creek Levee, \$143; 6/22/36. Rochester and McLearys Bluff Levee, \$137; 7/24/46. Russell and Allison Levee, \$1,940; 6/28/38. Salt Creek in Vicinity of Middletown, \$48; 6/22/36. Sangamon River, Mount of Salt Creek to Roby, \$773; 6/22/36. Sangamon River & Salt Creek, Mouth to Mahomet, \$13; 6/22/36. Shawneetown, \$680; 6/28/38. South Beloit, \$100; 6/30/48. Swiger, Whitney, Young-Hobitt Levee, \$10; 6/22/36. Tar Creek Levee, \$35; 6/22/36. Thompson Lake Drainage & Levee Dist., \$351; 6/22/36. Tri Pond Levee, \$250; 7/24/46. Watts Levee, \$34; 6/22/36. Snyder Basin, \$4,855; 7/24/46. Levee between Shelby Bridge & Baum's bridge, Ill., Ind., \$177; 6/22/36. New Harmony Bridge, Ind. & Ill., \$500; 5/17/50.

River and Harbor -- Calumet Harbor and River, Ill. & Ind.: 26-ft. and lesser depth channels, \$1,790; 8/30/35. Breakwaters and 28 ft. approach channels, \$910; 3/2/45. Chicago River: 9-ft. North Branch Channel, \$28; 7/24/46. Illinois Waterway: Calumet-Sag Channel, \$46,900; 3/2/45 and 7/24/46. Mississippi R. between Missouri R. and Minneapolis, Minn.: Fort Madison Harbor, Iowa, \$41; 6/30/48. Davenport Harbor, Iowa, \$91; 5/17/50. Hamburg Harbor, Mo., \$50; 5/17/50. Hannibal Harbor, Mo., \$50; 5/17/50. Muscatine Harbor, Iowa, \$129; 5/17/50. Rock Island Harbor, Ill., \$19; 5/17/50. Alma Harbor, Wis., \$30; 5/17/50. Lansing Harbor, Iowa, \$40; 7/24/46. Prairie du Chien Harbor, Wis., \$131; 5/17/50. Winona Harbor, Minn., \$17; 3/2/45. Waukegan Harbor: 8-ft. anchorage, \$34; 3/2/45.

INDIANA -- Flood Control -- Adams Levee, \$63; 6/28/38. Alton, \$96; 6/28/38. Anderson, \$127; 6/22/36. Aurora, \$1,630; 6/28/38. Brookville Res., \$5,923; 6/28/38. Derby, \$208; 6/28/38. Clinton, \$29; 6/28/38. Deer Creek Prairie Levee, \$46; 6/28/38. Eel River Levee Unit 1, \$65; 7/24/46. Eel River Levee Unit 2, \$741; 7/24/46. Fletcher & Sunshine Gardens Levee, \$130; 7/24/46. Grandview, \$203; 6/28/38. Greenfield Bayou Levee, \$434; 7/24/46. Honey Creek Levee, \$62; 6/28/38. Island Levee, \$354; 7/24/46. Leavenworth, \$400; 6/28/38. Levee between Shelby Bridge and Baum's Bridge, Ill. & Ind., \$177; 6/22/36. Levee Unit 1, White River, \$515; 7/24/46. Levee Unit 2, Wabash River, \$735; 6/22/36. Levee Unit 2, White River, \$175; 7/24/46. Levee Unit 3, East Fork of White River, \$635; 6/22/36. Levee Unit 5, Wabash River, \$1,340; 6/22/36. Levee Unit 7, White River, \$305; 7/24/46. Levee Unit 3, West Fork of White River, \$4; 6/22/36. Levee Unit 10, West Fork of White River, \$39; 6/22/36. Levee Unit 17, Wabash River, \$179; 7/24/46. Logansport, \$612; 6/22/36. Madison, \$2,160; 6/28/38. Mansfield Res., \$1,895; 6/28/38. Mason J. Niblack Levee, \$765; 7/24/46. Mauckport, \$165; 6/28/38. Metamora Res., \$13,267; 6/28/38. New Amsterdam, \$179; 6/28/38. New Harmony, \$224; 7/24/46. New Harmony Bridge, Ind. & Ill., \$500; 5/17/50. Orleans, \$202; 5/17/50. Patriot, \$283; 6/28/38. Peru, \$1,720; 6/22/36. Raccoon Levee, \$90; 7/24/46. Rising Sun,

\$500; 6/28/38. Rockport, \$145; 6/28/38. Rome, \$135; 6/28/38. Shoals, \$127; 6/22/36. Shufflebarger Levee, \$337; 7/24/46. Sugar Creek Levee, \$125; 6/28/38. Terre Haute, \$38; 6/22/36. Troy, \$189; 6/28/38. Utica, \$587; 6/28/38. Vevay, \$440; 6/28/38. Wabash, \$205; 6/22/36. West Terre Haute, \$137; 6/28/38. Levee Units 3 and 4, Wabash River, Ind. & Ill., \$1,580; 6/22/36.

River and Harbor -- Calumet Harbor and River, Ill. and Ind.: 26-ft. and lesser depth channels, \$1,790; 8/30/35. Breakwaters and 28 ft. approach channels, \$910; 3/2/45. Lock and Dam 41, Ky. and Ind., \$44,100; 3/3/09.***

IOWA -- Flood Control -- Central City Res., \$2,290; 6/28/38. Denison, \$18; 12/22/44. Des Moines, \$270; 12/22/44. Rochester Res., \$3,952; 6/28/38. Sabula, \$25; 12/22/44. Sioux City, \$600; 12/22/44. Little Sioux River, \$3,320; 8/4/47.

River and Harbor -- Big Sioux River, Iowa and S.D., \$325; 7/24/46. Fort Madison Harbor, \$41; 6/30/48. Davenport Harbor, \$91; 5/17/50. Muscatine Harbor, \$129; 5/17/50. Lansing Harbor, \$40; 7/24/46.

KANSAS -- Flood Control -- Big Slough to Belle Plain, \$1,650; 6/22/36. Burlington, \$27; 6/22/36. Caney Creek, Kan. & Okla., \$157; 6/22/36. Cedar Point Res., \$2,761; 5/17/50. Cherokee County, \$234; 6/22/36. Chetopa, \$29; 6/22/36. Cottonwood Falls, \$7; 6/22/36. Council Grove Res., \$4,425; 5/17/50. Elk City Res., \$9,315; 8/18/41. Emporia, \$23; 6/22/36. Florence, \$17; 6/22/36. Hartford, \$43; 6/22/36. Humboldt, \$19; 6/22/36. Le Roy, \$10; 6/22/36. Lyon County, \$237; 6/22/36. Marion Res., \$3,222; 5/17/50. Neodesha Res., \$5,157; 8/18/41. Neosho Falls, \$32; 6/22/36. Neosho Rapids, \$39; 6/22/36. Strawn Res., \$8,569; 5/17/50. Toronto Res., \$7,014; 8/18/41. Verdigris River from Mouth to Madison, \$232; 6/22/36. West Benedict, \$195; 6/22/36. West of Elk City, \$81; 6/22/36. West of Fredonia, \$190; 6/22/36. Pioneer Res., \$6,915; 12/22/44. Hugo Res., Okla. and Kan., \$7,800; 7/24/46.

KENTUCKY -- Flood Control -- Augusta, \$458; 6/28/38. Barbourville, \$1,720; 5/17/50. Barnett Creek, \$40; 6/28/38. Bellevue, \$589; 6/28/38. Booneville Res., \$6,606; 6/28/38. Bromley, \$468; 6/28/38. Buckhorn Res., \$2,570; 6/28/38. Caseyville, \$149; 6/28/38. Catlettsburg, \$2,414; 6/28/38. Cave Run Res., \$1,814; 6/22/36. 6/28/38. Carrollton, \$889; 6/28/38. Cloverport, \$258; 6/28/38. Concordia, \$222; 6/28/38. Cumberland, \$87; 5/17/50. Dayton, \$948; 8/28/37. 6/28/38. Dover, \$226; 6/28/38. Falmouth Res., \$5,531; 6/22/36. 6/28/38. Fishtrap Res., \$5,890; 6/28/38. Frankfort, \$1,106; 6/28/38. Fullerton, \$143; 6/28/38. Greenup, \$1,020; 6/28/38. Jackson, \$66; 6/28/38. 12/22/44. Jessamine Creek Res., \$10,818; 6/28/38. Lewisport, \$137; 6/28/38. Ludlow, \$954; 6/28/38. Middlesboro (Yellow Creek), \$205; 12/22/44. Milton, \$932; 6/28/38. Mining City Res., \$24,720; 6/28/38. Nolin Res., \$5,405; 6/28/38. Normal, \$1,225; 6/28/38. Number 2 Barren Res., \$5,169; 6/28/38. Number 2 Green Res., \$2,566; 6/28/38. Owensboro, \$250; 6/28/38. Prestonville, \$448; 6/28/38. Rough River Channel, \$320; 6/28/38. Rough River Res., \$4,682; 6/28/38. Salyersville, \$174; 8/18/41. South Portsmouth, \$192; 6/28/38. Sturgis, \$180; 6/28/38. Smithland, \$325; 6/28/38. Tolu, \$114; 6/28/38. Vanceburg, \$632; 6/28/38. West Point, \$556; 6/28/38. Westport, \$602; 6/28/38. Wilder, \$747; 6/28/38. Rossview Res., Tenn. & Ky., \$8,100; 6/28/38.

River and Harbor -- Cumberland River, Ky. & Tenn.: Carthage Lock and Dam, Tenn., \$19,900; 7/24/46. Celina Lock and Dam, Tenn., \$16,900; 7/24/46. Ohio River Locks and Dams: Greenup Locks and Dam., Ky. & Ohio, \$40,000; 3/3/09.*** Fernbank Locks and Dam, Ky. and Ohio, \$41,000; 3/3/09.*** Lock and Dam 41, Ky. and Ind., \$44,100; 3/3/09.***

LOUISIANA -- Flood Control -- Bawcomblille, \$260; 5/17/50. Black Bayou Res., \$125; 6/22/36. Monroe Floodwall Extension, \$70; 5/17/50. Moorings Port Res., Tex. & La., \$5,800; 7/24/46. Bayou Bartholomew, Ark. & La., \$1,286; 5/17/50. Pearl River, Miss. & La., \$10; 6/22/36.

River and Harbor -- Bayou La Loutre, St. Malo and Yscloskey: 5-ft. channel in Bayou La Loutre, \$35; 3/2/45. Gulf IWW, between Apalachee Bay, Fla. and Mexican Border (New Orleans District): Plaquemine-Morgan City Route, \$8,000; 7/24/46. Mississippi River, Baton Rouge to Gulf of Mexico: 40-ft. channel, \$4,200; 3/2/45. Ouachita River & Tribs., Ark. & La., \$13,900; 5/17/50. Overton-Red River Waterway, Ark. & La., \$42,000; 7/24/46.

MAINE -- River and Harbor -- Beals Harbor, \$86; 6/30/48. Channel between Isle au Haut and Kimball Island, \$28; 3/2/45. Hendricks Harbor, \$6; 3/2/45. Northeast Harbor, \$95; 3/2/45. Portland Harbor: House Island Anchorage, \$780; 3/2/45. Scarborough River, \$134; 5/17/50. Wood Island and the Pool at Biddeford, \$69; 5/17/50.

NORTH CAROLINA -- Flood Control -- Pasquotank River, \$110; 5/17/50. Reddies River Res., \$1,819; 7/24/46. Roanoke Rapids Res., \$11,630; 12/22/44. Yadkin River Res., \$4,266; 7/24/46. Gaston Res., Va. & N.C., \$12,280; 12/22/44. Moore's Ferry Res., Va. & N.C., \$19,657; 6/28/38. Schoolfield Res., Va. & N.C., \$9,350; 12/22/44. Stuart Res., Va. & N.C., \$3,600; 12/22/44.

River and Harbor -- Beaufort Harbor: 12-ft. channel in Taylors Creek, \$82; 5/17/50. Channel, Back Sound to Lookout Bight: 7-ft. channel, \$50; 3/2/45. Channel, Pamlico Sound to Rodanthe, \$5; 3/2/45. Channel, Thoroughfare Bay to Cedar Bay: 7-ft. channel, \$20; 3/2/45. Chowan River, \$15; 3/2/45. Far Creek: 12-ft. channel from Pamlico Sound to Basin at Englehard, IWW, between Norfolk, Va., and St. Johns River, Fla., \$81; 5/17/50. (Wilmington District): Six mooring basins, \$24; 3/2/45. 12-ft. channel in New River to Jacksonville, \$196; 6/30/48. Masonboro Inlet to Ocean, \$390; 5/17/50. Fairfield Drainage, \$112; 5/17/50. Manteo Bay: 12-14 ft. channels in Oregon Inlet, \$861; 5/17/50. Pembroke Creek, \$10; 3/2/45. Rollinson Channel: 6-ft. channel to Hatteras, \$27; 3/2/45. Waterway, Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Harbor: 7-ft. channel-Harkers Island & Sealavel, \$35; 3/2/45. Harbor at Marshallberg, \$19; 5/17/50. Wilmington Harbor, 34 & 35 ft. channels through ocean bar to Wilmington, \$1,331; 5/17/50. Waterway, Swan Quarter Bay to Deep Bay, \$23; 3/2/45.

NORTH DAKOTA -- Flood Control -- Beulah, \$26; 12/22/44. Hazen, \$7; 12/22/44. Jamestown Res., \$4,825; 12/22/44. Pembina River Res., \$95; 12/22/44. Tongue River Res., \$239; 12/22/44.

OHIO -- Flood Control -- Aberdeen, \$489; 6/28/38. Adena, \$64; 12/22/44. Athalia, \$235; 6/28/38. Bellaire, \$2,710; 6/28/38. Belpre, \$1,323; 6/28/38. Big Darby Creek Res., \$5,214; 6/28/38. Big Walnut Creek Res., \$3,305; 6/28/38. Brilliant, \$1,145; 6/28/38. Buena Vista, \$186; 6/28/38. Burlington, \$55; 6/28/38. Caesar Creek Res., \$3,595; 6/28/38. Chambersburg, \$595; 6/28/38. Chesapeake, \$123; 6/28/38. Chesire, \$159; 6/28/38. Chilco, \$259; 6/28/38. Cincinnati Unit 2, \$4,486; 6/28/38. Cincinnati Unit 4, \$3,842; 8/28/37. 6/28/38. Cincinnati (Calif. section), \$434; 6/28/38. Clarington, \$1,102; 6/28/38. Cleves, \$190; 6/28/38. Coal Grove, \$284; 6/28/37. 6/28/38. Deer Creek Res., \$1,920; 6/28/38. Dillonvale, \$94; 12/22/44. Eagle Creek Res., \$3,859; 6/28/38. Empire, \$1,110; 6/28/38. East Fork Res., \$4,450; 6/28/38. Frazeyburg Res., \$1,645; 6/28/38. Gallipolis, \$997; 6/28/38. Hanging Rock, \$173; 6/28/38. Higginsport, \$537; 6/28/38. Hockingport, \$212; 6/28/38. Letart Falls, \$370; 6/28/38. Logan Res., \$3,562; 6/28/38. Manchester, \$505; 8/28/37. 6/28/38. Mapleshade, \$496; 6/28/38. Marietta, \$5,202; 6/28/38. Martins Ferry, \$1,735; 6/28/38. Middleport, \$2,107; 6/28/38. Miller, \$194; 6/28/38. Millersburg Res., \$3,746; 6/28/38. Mingo Junction, \$678; 6/28/38. Moscow, \$440; 6/28/38. New Matamoras, \$779; 6/28/38. New Richmond, \$1,200; 6/28/38. Newport, \$119; 6/28/38. Paint Creek Res., \$3,835; 6/28/38. Pomeroy, \$6,088; 6/28/38. Portland, \$386; 6/28/38. Powhatan Point, \$1,759; 6/28/38. Proctorville, \$926; 6/28/38. Racine, \$365; 6/28/38. Reno Beach-Howard Farms, \$330; 6/30/48. Ripley, \$728; 6/28/38. Rocky Fort Res., \$1,035; 6/28/38. Roseville, \$131; 6/28/38. Sardis, \$106; 6/28/38. Sciotoville, \$539; 6/28/38. South Point, \$370; 6/28/38. Strattonville, \$1,500; 6/28/38. Syracuse, \$450; 6/28/38. Zanesville, \$3,004; 6/28/38. Shenango River Res., Pa. & Ohio, \$7,188; 6/28/38.

River and Harbor -- Ashtabula Harbor: Extend River channel, \$38; 3/2/45. Fairport Harbor: 8-ft. channel, Grand River, \$15; 7/24/46. Ohio River Locks and Dams: New Cumberland Lock and Dam, \$18,650; 3/3/09. Scioto River at Portsmouth, \$75; 3/2/45. Toledo Harbor: Widen River Mouth, \$330; 5/17/50. Ohio River Locks and Dams: Greenup Locks and Dam, Ky. and Ohio, \$40,000; 3/3/09. Fernbank Locks and Dam, Ky. and Ohio, \$41,000; 3/3/09.

OKLAHOMA -- Flood Control -- Big Skin Bayou-Camp Creek Bottom, \$349; 12/22/44. Blackwell, \$50; 6/22/36. Boswell Res., \$9,400; 7/24/46. Bradens Bend, \$1,000; 6/30/48. Bradens Bottom, \$192; 12/22/44. Cherokee, \$800; 8/18/41. Dirty Creek Bottom, \$421; 12/22/44. Eufaula Res., \$51,245; 7/24/46. Fort Gibson Bottom, \$260; 12/22/44. Hugo Res., Okla. & Kan., \$7,800; 7/24/46. Keystone Res., \$37,273; 5/17/50. Markham Ferry Res., \$19,041; 8/18/41. Kow, \$35; 6/22/36. Moffett Bottom, \$957; 12/22/44. Optima Res., \$1,350; 6/22/36. Tucker Lake Bottom, \$485; 12/22/44. Caney Creek, Kan. & Okla., \$157; 6/22/36.

River and Harbor -- Arkansas River and Tribs., Ark. and Okla.; 7/24/46 modified 5/17/50 Dardanelle Lock & Dam, \$38,774; 5/17/50

OREGON -- Flood Control -- Arlington, \$118; 12/22/44. Blue River Res., \$10,803; 6/28/38. 5/17/50. Cascadia Res., \$19,288; 6/28/38. 5/17/50. Coquille River, \$143; 12/22/44. Cougar Res., \$35,128; 6/28/38. 5/17/50. Diking District No. 3, Clatsop County, \$5; 6/22/36. Fall Creek

OREGON (Cont.)

Res., \$15,125; 5/17/50. Gate Creek Res., \$10,955; 6/28/38. 5/17/50. Green Peter Res., \$39,808; 6/28/38. 5/17/50. Hills Creek Res., \$23,721; 5/17/50. Holly Res., \$9,455; 5/17/50. Johnson Creek, \$332; 5/17/50. Lower Columbia River bank, protection, Ore. & Wash., \$4,900; 5/17/50. Lower Columbia River, Improvement to Existing Works, Ore. & Wash., Lower Columbia River, new locations, Ore. & Wash., \$2,973; 5/17/50. \$2,973; 5/17/50. Malheur Improvement District, \$9, 12/22/44. Pendleton, \$460; 5/17/50. Pilot Rock, \$34; 8/18/41. Portland, \$14,000; 5/17/50. Prescott Area, \$26; 6/22/36. Pudding River, \$5,110; 8/18/41. 5/17/50. Waldo Lake Tunnel, \$757; 5/17/50. Wiley Creek Res., \$6,090; 6/28/38. 5/17/50. Willamette Falls Fish Ladder, \$160; 5/17/50. Willamette River basin Channel, improvement major drainage, \$14,250; 5/17/50. Willamette River Basin, Snagging & Clearing, \$1,710; 5/17/50. Columbia River local protection, Idaho, Ore., Wash., Mont., Wyo., Nev., Utah \$15,000; 5/17/50.

River and Harbors -- Chetco River, \$190; 3/2/45. Columbia River between Vancouver, Wash. and The Dalles, Ore.: 27-ft. channel, Bonneville to The Dalles, Hood River boat basin, \$1,382; 7/24/46. Camas-Washougal turning basin, \$45; 3/2/45. Columbia Slough, \$905; 5/17/50. Coos Bay: Charleston small boat harbor and channel, \$349; 6/30/48. Coos and Millicoma Rivers: 5 ft. channel, 22.8 miles long, \$318; 6/30/48. John Day Dam, Columbia River, Ore. and Wash., \$379,826; 5/17/50. Skipanon Channel: Small boat basin, 12 ft. deep, \$115; 6/30/48. Smith River, \$96; 6/30/48. Tillamook Bay and Bar: Garibaldi small boat basin, \$70; 6/30/48. Hobsonville channel, \$28; 3/3/25. Umpqua River: 12-ft. channel in Winchester Bay, \$35; 3/2/45; 6/30/48. Umatilla, Columbia River, \$416; 5/17/50. Westport Slough: 32-ft. channel, \$112; 5/17/50. Willamette River above Portland and Yamhill River: 6-ft. channel to Oregon City to Santiam River, 5-ft. to Albany, 2 ft. to Corvallis, \$685; 6/28/38. Willamette River at Willamette Falls: Single lift lock, \$2,875; 3/2/45. Snake River, Ore., Wash., Idaho, \$138,000; 3/2/45.

PENNSYLVANIA -- Flood Control -- Allegheny River Res., Pa. & N.Y., \$17,725; 6/22/36. 6/28/38. Allentown, \$741; 7/24/46. Bear Creek Res., \$8,896; 7/24/46. Bethlehem, \$2,834; 7/24/46. Brackenridge, Tarentum & Natrona, \$4,168; 6/28/38. Brockway, \$320; 12/22/44. Coraopolis, \$1,090; 6/28/38. Bradford, \$6,467; 5/17/50. Dyberry Res., \$3,359; 6/30/48. Freeport, \$1,463; 6/28/38. French Creek Res., \$3,867; 6/22/36. 6/28/38. Industry, \$550; 6/28/38. Johnsonburg, \$213; 12/22/44. Kittanning (Part II), \$780; 6/28/38. Leetsdale, \$450; 6/28/38. McKees Rocks, \$1,602; 6/28/38. Nanticoke, \$382; 6/22/36. Neville Island, \$1,400; 6/28/38. New Kensington & Parnassus, \$1,604; 6/28/38. Pittsburgh (Golden Triangle), \$3,150; 6/28/38. Pittsburgh (North side), \$8,450; 6/28/38. Pittsburgh (The Strip), \$3,765; 6/28/38. Prompton Res., \$3,443; 6/30/48. Redbank Creek Res., \$5,969; 6/22/36. 6/28/38. Ridgeway, \$237; 12/22/44. Rochester, \$1,260; 6/28/38. St. Mary's, \$219; 12/22/44. Shenango River Res., Pa. & Ohio, \$7,188; 6/28/38. Smiths Ferry, \$800; 6/28/38. Stillwater Res., \$2,420; 8/18/41. Turtle Creek Res., \$2,613; 12/22/44. Tyrone, \$1,392; 12/22/44. Uniontown, \$1,015; 6/30/48. West Bridgewater, \$628; 6/28/38. West Pittston, \$100; 6/22/36. Wilcox, \$111; 6/28/38.

River and Harbor -- Erie Harbor: Dredging approach channel and turning basin, \$474; 3/2/45. Monongahela River, Pa. & W.Va.: Dam 8, \$1,756; 5/17/50. Hildebrand Lock and Dam, W.Va., \$13,101; 5/17/50. Opekska Lock and Dam, W.Va., \$14,014; 5/17/50.

RHODE ISLAND -- Flood Control -- Pawtucket, \$82; 12/22/44. Woonsocket, \$803; 12/22/44.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Flood Control -- Edisto River, \$139; 12/22/44. Hartwell Res., Ga. & S.C., \$33,339; 12/22/44. Newry-Old Pickens Res., \$11,477; 12/22/44. Chattooga Units (4) Res., Ga. & S.C., \$16,597; 12/22/44. Goat Island Res., Ga. & S.C., \$14,025; 12/22/44. Middleton Shoals Res., Ga. & S.C., \$6,321; 12/22/44.

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Flood Control -- Big Bend Res., \$26,000; 6/28/38.

River and Harbor -- Big Sioux River, Iowa and S.D., \$325; 7/24/46.

TENNESSEE -- Flood Control -- Rossview Res., Tenn. & Ky., \$8,100; 6/28/38. Stewarts Ferry Res., \$10,900; 6/28/38. 7/24/46. Three Island Res., \$8,600; 6/28/38. Chattanooga, Tenn. & Rossville, Ga., \$13,500; 8/18/41.

River and Harbor -- Cumberland River, Ky. & Tenn., Carthage Lock and Dam, \$19,900; 7/24/46. Celina Lock and Dam, \$16,900; 7/24/46.

TEXAS -- Flood Control -- Brady, \$825; 8/18/41. Canyon Res., \$4,800; 3/2/45. Columbus, \$250; 8/18/41. Eagle Lake to Matagorda, \$6,150; 8/18/41. Eastland, \$83; 7/24/46. Ferrell's Bridge Res., \$6,000; 7/24/46. La Grange, \$100; 8/18/41. Lake Brownwood Res., \$2,500; 8/18/41. 12/22/44. Mill Creek, \$250; 7/24/46. Natividad and Lavaca Rivers, \$348; 3/2/45. Moorings Port Res., Tex. & La., \$5,800; 7/24/46.

River and Harbor -- Brazos Island Harbor: Improvement of Port Isabel, Brownsville & Jetties, \$2,970; 5/17/50. Freeport Harbor: 38 and 36 ft. project, \$356; 5/17/50. Galveston Harbor and Channels: Sea Wall, \$5,550; 5/17/50. Guadalupe River, Channel to Victoria, \$3,700; 3/2/45. Houston Ship Channel: Channel behind Brady Island, \$21; 3/2/45. Gulf, IWW, between Apalachee Bay, Fla., and Mexican Border: Channel in Colorado River, \$540; 6/20/38. Channel in Barroom Bay, \$6; 3/2/45. Alternate route, Galveston Bay, \$300; 5/17/50. Little Bay at Fulton, \$30; 5/17/50. Neeches and Angelina Rivers: McGee Bend Dam, \$12,300; 3/2/45. Rockland Dam, \$10,200; 3/2/45. Dam "A", \$1,700; 3/2/45. Pass-Cavallo-Port Lavaca Channel: Channel in Lavaca and Natividad Rivers and Port Lavaca Harbor of Refuge, \$120; 3/2/45. Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway: 36 ft. project, \$2,250; 6/30/48. Texas City Channel: 36 ft. project, \$727; 6/30/48. Dredge extension to turning basin, \$112; 8/26/37.

UTAH -- Flood Control -- Magna, \$222; 7/24/46. Salt Lake City, \$412; 7/24/46. Spanish Fork River, \$75; 7/24/46. Columbia River Local Protection, Idaho, Ore., Wash., Mont., Wyo., Nev., Utah. See Idaho.

VERMONT -- Flood Control -- Ball Mountain Res., \$11,647; 12/22/44. Bennington, \$291; 6/22/36. Brockway Res., \$2,944; 8/18/41. Cambridgeport Res., \$1,975; 8/18/41. East Barre Res. (Mod.), \$1,191; 12/22/44. Gaysville Res., \$4,785; 6/28/38. 8/18/41. Island Res., \$2,354; 12/22/44. Lamolite River, \$66; 6/22/36. Ludlow Res., \$2,200; 8/18/41. North Hartland Res., \$3,630; 6/28/38. North Springfield Res., \$2,018; 6/28/38. Proctor, \$23; 6/22/36. Rutland, \$308; 6/22/36. 8/18/41. South Tunbridge Res., \$2,275; 6/28/38. 8/18/41. Townshend Res., \$5,921; 12/22/44. Victory Res., \$1,415; 6/28/38. 8/18/41. Waterbury, \$880; 8/18/41. Waterbury Res. (Mod.), \$215; 12/22/44. Wrightsville Res. (Mod.), \$714; 12/22/44.

VIRGINIA -- Flood Control -- Clintwood Res., \$2,270; 6/28/38. Gathright and Falling Springs Res., \$11,000; 7/24/46. Gaston Res., Va. & N.C., \$12,280; 12/22/44. Hays Res., \$2,955; 6/28/38. Leesville Res., \$3,540; 12/22/44. Melrose Res., \$8,890; 12/22/44. Moore's Ferry Res., Va. & N.C., \$19,657; 6/28/38. Randolph Res., \$8,370; 12/22/44. Salem Church Res., \$17,755; 7/24/46. Schoolfield Res., Va. & N.C., \$9,350; 12/22/44. Smith Mountain Res., \$11,960; 12/22/44. Stuart Res., Va. & N.C., \$3,600; 12/22/44. Taber Res., \$3,380; 12/22/44. Waynesboro, \$1,431; 7/24/46.

River and Harbor -- Appomattox River: 12-ft. channel, 20-ft basin, \$110; 3/2/45. Blackwater River: 12-ft. channel, \$120; 3/2/45. Carters Creek: Carters Cove Channel, \$8; 7/3/30. Coan River, \$54; 8/26/37. Cockrells Creek, \$59; 7/3/30. Colonial Beach, Shore Protection, \$35; 5/17/50. Davis Creek, \$85; 5/17/50. Deep Creek: 8-ft. approach channel, \$153; 6/30/48. Kings Creek, \$93; 5/17/50. Mattaponi Creek: 16-ft. channel at and below West Point, \$60; 7/24/46. Nomini Bay and Creek: 9-ft. channel to Deep Point Wharf, \$10; 8/30/35. Norfolk Harbor: Craney Island Disposal area, \$5,100; 7/24/46. Occohannock Creek: 9-ft. channel, Chesapeake upstream to Davis and Morley Wharves, \$37; 3/2/45. Pamunkey River: 5-ft. channel between Bassett Ferry and Mangum Bridge, \$10; 3/2/45. Rappahannock River at Bowlers Wharf, \$118; 5/17/50. Totuskey Creek: 10-ft. channel, \$44; 3/2/45. Urbanna Creek: 10-ft. channel to Rappahannock River and Burtons Wharf turning basin, \$10; 3/2/45. Whittings Creek, \$12; 3/2/45. Winter Harbor, \$205; 5/17/50.

WASHINGTON -- Flood Control -- Castle Rock, \$31; 8/18/41. Colfax, \$290; 12/22/44. Dayton, \$146; 8/18/41. Eagle Rock Res., \$16,300; 5/17/50. Hoquian, Aberdeen and Cosmopolis, \$669; 12/22/44. Lewiston-Clarkston, Wash. & Idaho, \$3,000; 3/2/45. Priest Rapids Res., \$326,124; 5/17/50. Pullman, \$188; 12/22/44. Raymond, \$127; 12/22/44. Skagit River, \$3,150; 6/22/36. Spokane River, \$31; 6/28/38. Lower Columbia River Bank Protection, Ore. & Wash., \$4,900; 5/17/50. Lower Columbia River improvement to existing works, Ore. & Wash., \$2,973; 5/17/50. Lower Columbia River New Locations, Ore. & Wash., \$2,973; 5/17/50. Columbia R. local protection, Idaho, Ore., Wash., Mont., Wyo., Nev., Utah. \$15,000; 5/17/50.

River and Harbor -- Columbia River, at Bakers Bay: 10-ft. West channel and Uwaco basin, \$442; 5/17/50. Port Angeles Harbor, \$10; 3/2/49. Snake River, Ore., Wash. and Idaho: Ice Harbor Lock and Dam, Lower Monumental Lock and Dam, Little Goose Lock and Dam, Lower Granite Lock and Dam, \$138,000; 3/2/45. Columbia R., \$379,826; 5/17/50.

WEST VIRGINIA -- Flood Control -- Big Bend Res., \$3,516; 6/22/36; 6/28/38. Birch Res., \$2,385; 6/28/38. Brooklyn, \$1,941; 6/28/38. Burnsville Res., \$2,748; 6/28/38. Clifton, \$86; 6/28/38. East Lynn Res., \$2,974; 6/28/38. Follansbee, \$943; 6/28/38. Friendly, \$245; 6/28/38. Harpers Ferry, \$165; 6/22/36. Hartford, \$1,072; 6/28/38. Henderson, \$166; 6/28/38. Letart, \$350; 6/28/38. Mason, \$383; 6/28/38. Millwood, \$315; 6/28/38. Moorefield, \$42; 6/22/36. Moundsville, \$1,086; 6/28/38. Mud River Res., \$3,478; 6/28/38. New Cumberland, \$976; 6/28/38. New Martinsville, \$1,707; 6/28/38. Poca Res., \$7,132; 6/28/38. Proctor, \$125; 6/28/38. Ravenswood, \$548; 6/28/38. River-view, \$327; 6/28/38. Sistersville, \$661; 6/28/38. St. Marys, \$560; 6/28/38. Steer Creek Res., \$3,150; 6/28/38. Summerville Res., \$14,902; 6/28/38. Warwood, \$614; 6/28/38. Waverly, \$1,298; 6/28/38. Wellsburg, \$1,158; 6/28/38. West Fork Res. (Little Kanawha River Basin), \$3,020; 6/28/38. Wheeling-Benwood, \$6,473; 6/28/38. Wheeling (North Wheeling), \$7,915; 6/28/38. Wheeling (Wheeling Island), \$4,708; 6/28/38. Williamstown, \$961; 6/28/38. Woodlands, \$77; 6/28/38. West Fork Res. (Monongahela River Basin), \$1,809; 6/28/38.

River and Harbor -- Monongahela River, Pa. & W.Va., Dam 8, \$1,756; 5/17/50. Hildebrand Lock and Dam, \$13,101; 5/17/50. Opekska Lock and Dam, \$14,014; 5/17/50.

WISCONSIN -- Flood Control -- Black River Res., \$5,948; 6/28/38. Janesville & Indian Ford Dams, \$29; 6/22/36.

River and Harbor -- Bayfield Harbor, \$119; 5/17/50. Green Bay Harbor: East River turning basin, \$56; 3/2/45. Kenosha Harbor: Channel extension, \$5; 5/17/50. Milwaukee Harbor: Outer Harbor, \$125; 8/30/35. River Channels (inner harbor), \$110; 3/2/45. Saint Croix: Hudson Harbor, \$58; 5/17/50. Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minn. & Wis., \$563; 7/16/52. Alma Harbor, \$30; 5/17/50. Prairie duChien Harbor, \$131; 5/17/50.

WYOMING -- Flood Control -- Buffalo, \$365; 5/17/50. Dayton, \$69, 5/17/50. Greybull, \$420; 5/17/50. Jackson Hole, \$1,447; 5/17/50. Monarch, \$136; 5/17/50. Sheridan, \$1,335; 5/17/50. Columbia River Local Protection, Idaho, Ore., Wash., Mont., Wyo., Nev., Utah \$15,000; 5/17/50.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA -- Flood Control -- Anacostia River, D.C. & Md., \$4,531; 5/17/50. Washington, D.C. (1946 Act), \$500; 7/24/46.

AUTHORIZED RECLAMATION PROJECTS

Listed below are authorized Bureau of Reclamation projects, by states with estimated cost at date of authorization in thousands of dollars (add three zeros to each dollar figure); and date authorized by Congress or by the Secretary of Interior. No funds have been appropriated for actual construction and no construction work has been done on these projects.

CALIFORNIA -- Sacramento Canals, \$54,510; 9/26/50. Solano, \$42,588; 11/11/48. Trinity River, \$207,334; 3/2/53.

COLORADO -- Colbran, \$16,086; 7/3/52.

IDAHO -- American Falls Power Plant, \$8,535; 9/30/50.

OREGON -- Grants Pass, \$700; 10/12/49.

TEXAS -- Canadian River \$86,656; 12/29/50.

UTAH -- Deer Creek Power Plant \$1,400; 8/20/51.



weekly roundup of legislation

Bills Introduced (MARCH 11-17)

Following are bills introduced in Congress from March 11 through March 17 arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

Agriculture

- YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1276.....3/11/53. Amend Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act to increase interest rate on loans made under title I of such act. Agriculture.
- YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1348.....3/16/53. Amend Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act to improve credit services available to farmers seeking to adopt soil-and water conservation systems of farming. Agriculture.

- HAYS (D Ark.) HR 3918.....3/12/53. Authorize program for construction of county agricultural buildings through assistance in planning and financing such projects in counties where agriculture predominates, thus providing centralized housing and facilities for federal, state and local offices where programs re farm population, farming, etc., will be administered. Agriculture.
- LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 3989.....3/16/53. Amend Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act to improve credit services available to farmers seeking to adopt soil and water conserving systems of farming contributing toward development of agriculture. Agriculture.
- MCINTIRE (R Maine) HR 3895.....3/11/53. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 and P.L. 471 81st Congress. Agriculture.
- POAGE (D Tex.) HR 4038.....3/17/53. Similar to LOVRE (R S.D.), HR 3989.

Appropriations

- MURRAY (D Mont.) S Con Res 18.....3/16/53. Make provisions for revised budget estimates. Appropriations.

Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1273.....3/11/53. Amend act to incorporate American University to vest supervision of American University in board of education of Methodist Church. Judiciary.
- BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 4027.....3/17/53. Promote the further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.
- HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 3980.....3/16/53. Similar to BAILEY (D W.Va.), HR 4027.
- HOWELL (R N.J.) HR 3982.....3/16/53. Similar to BAILEY (D W.Va.), HR 4027.
- JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 3983.....3/16/53. Similar to BAILEY (D W.Va.), HR 4027.
- KERSTEN (R Wis.) HR 3985.....3/16/53. Similar to BAILEY (D W.Va.), HR 4027.
- MERROW (R N.H.) HR 3990.....3/16/53. Similar to BAILEY (D W.Va.), HR 4027.
- PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 3991.....3/16/53. Similar to BAILEY (D W.Va.), HR 4027.
- STEED (D Okla.) HR 4042.....3/17/53. Similar to BAILEY (D W.Va.), HR 4027.
- THOMPSON (R Mich.) HR 4045.....3/17/53. Similar to BAILEY (D W.Va.), HR 4027.
- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 4000.....3/16/53. Similar to BAILEY (D W.Va.), HR 4027.

HEALTH & WELFARE

- LANGER (R N.D.) S 1333.....3/16/53. Amend Social Security Act to permit states to enter into agreements with Administrator to extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to teachers, in public schools of such states, who are covered by retirement systems. Finance.
- SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1355.....3/16/53. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to delete last paragraph re benefits under Social Security which individual and family receive. Labor.

- ALLEN (R Calif.) HR 3975.....3/16/53. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to delete last paragraph re benefits under Social Security Act which individual and family receive. Commerce.
- FINO (R N.Y.) HR 3879.....3/11/53. Provide for a federal lottery to raise funds for federal hospitals, the blind, recipients of old-age assistance and disabled veterans. Ways and Means.
- HAYS (D Ark.) HR 3919.....3/12/53. Amend Social Security Act to authorize extension of old-age and survivors insurance benefits under act to state and local employees who are covered by state or local retirement systems. Ways and Means.
- RAINS (D Ala.) HR 3992.....3/16/53. Make provisions re federal old-age and survivors insurance system extension to ministers and members of religious orders. Ways and Means.
- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 4001.....3/16/53. Amend sec. 801 (d) of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, re exports. Commerce.

HOUSING

- JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 3881.....3/11/53. Amend Housing and Rent Act of 1947. Banking and Currency.

Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATION -- STATE DEPARTMENT

- DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) HR 3978.....3/16/53. Amend sec. 34 of Trading With Enemy Act re Alien Property Custodian and property or interest vested or transferred to him. Commerce.

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 90.....3/11/53. Make provisions for investigation of effects of immigration laws on U.S. foreign policy. Foreign Relations.
- WATKINS (R Utah) S 1303.....3/13/53. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former citizens of U.S. who have lost U.S. citizenship by voting in a political election or plebiscite held in occupied Japan. Judiciary.

- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 3914.....3/12/53. Repeal Immigration and Nationality Act of June 27, 1952, and re-enact all acts repealed or amended by this act. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1329.....3/16/53. Provide for shipment of surplus food commodities to people of Republic of Korea. Agriculture.
- KENNEDY (D Mass.) S Con Res 17.....3/11/53. Make provisions for a plebiscite for settlement of dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia concerning Trieste. Foreign Relations.
- *MURRAY (D Mont.), Case (R S.D.), Douglas (D Ill.), Eastland (D Miss.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Hoey (D N.C.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Maybank (D S.C.), McClellan (D Ark.), Morse (I Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Neely (D W.Va.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Young (R N.D.) S J Res 56.....3/11/53. Provide for creation of International Food Reserve. Foreign Relations.

- BOSCH (R N.Y.) H Con Res 79.....3/16/53. Recommend a new 60-nation conference to consider advisability of reorganization, revision and amendment of Charter of UN. Foreign Affairs.
- ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) H Res 180.....3/17/53. Make provisions favoring Irish unity. Foreign Affairs.
- SMITH (D Miss.) H J Res 224.....3/12/53. Provide for creation of an International Food Reserve. Foreign Affairs.
- THOMPSON (R Mich.) HR 4044.....3/17/53. Provide emergency relief for certain nationals of Netherlands. Judiciary.

Labor

- IVES (R N.Y.) S 1264.....3/11/53. Amend Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to clarify authority of states and territories re certain cases within purview of such act. Labor.
- IVES (R N.Y.) S 1310.....3/13/53. Amend sec. 8 (d) of National Labor Relations Act re Unfair Labor Practices re duties imposed upon employers and employees. Labor.
- IVES (R N.Y.) S 1311.....3/13/53. Amend sec. 8 (b) (4) (c) of National Labor Relations Act re Unfair Labor Practices re bargaining with a particular labor organization if another labor organization has been certified as representative. Labor.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1312... 3/13/53. Amend sec. 10 (1) of National Labor Relations Act, prevention of unfair labor practices re power of board generally. Labor.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 3883... 3/11/53. Amend title II of Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, re settlement of labor disputes resulting in national emergencies. Labor.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 3926... 3/12/53. Amend sec. 205 of Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to make Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Labor ex officio members of national labor-management panel established by such section. Labor.

PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 3927... 3/12/53. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to remove present limitation upon total amount of disability compensation which may be paid. Labor.

PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 3929... 3/12/53. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to increase death benefits payable. Labor.

PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 3928... 3/12/53. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to increase maximum and minimum rates at which death benefits may be paid. Labor.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 3930... 3/12/53. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide that an injured employee shall have right to select his own physician. Labor.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 3931... 3/12/53. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to increase period for which compensation is to be paid in cases of permanent partial disability. Labor.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 3932... 3/12/53. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to increase maximum and minimum rates at which disability compensation may be paid. Labor.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 3993... 3/16/53. Establish effective means to determine Communist domination in unions and to eliminate Communists from positions of influence and control in labor unions. Labor.

SMITH (R Kan.) HR 3999... 3/16/53. Amend National Labor Relations Act to prohibit compulsory unionism. Labor.

Military and Veterans

ADMINISTRATION--DEFENSE DEPT.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1330... 3/16/53. Amend pay readjustment act of 1942 re retired pay of any officer of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey or Public Health Service. Armed Services.

*SMITH (R Maine), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1309... 3/13/53. Amend sec. 203 and 403 of Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to authorize certain government officers to assist in carrying out civil defense between U.S. and neighboring countries and modify loyalty oath to allow nationals of neighboring countries or North Atlantic Treaty countries to participate in state civil defense programs without impairing citizenship. Armed Services.

*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) S 1274... 3/11/53. Provide for repair, restoration and preservation of U.S.S. Hartford, flagship of Admiral Farragut. Armed Services.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3880... 3/11/53. Increase by \$30 per month the retired pay and disability retirement pay of enlisted persons of the uniformed services. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 3893... 3/11/53. Amend Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. Armed Services.

KNOX (R Mich.) HR 4035... 3/17/53. Provide that when a member of armed forces has had a close relative killed in action he shall not be assigned to a combat zone for a period of 1 year. Armed Services.

WATTS (D Ky.) HR 4002... 3/16/53. Provide for continuing retirement pay under certain conditions of officers and former officers of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who incurred physical disability while in service of U.S. during World War I, II or any subsequent conflicts in which U.S. has engaged. Armed Services.

DEFENSE

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 3996... 3/16/53. Amend sec. 81, National Defense Act, to provide for organization of National Guard Bureau, and define duties of chief of such Bureau. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 3997... 3/16/53. Amend sec. 87 of National Defense Act to provide for an active-duty status for all U.S. property and disbursing officers. Armed Services.

VETERANS

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1354... 3/16/53. Provide that service of cadets and midshipmen at service academies during specified periods shall be considered active military or naval wartime service for purposes of laws administered by VA. Finance.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 3916... 3/12/53. Facilitate making of proof of service-connected disability in case of certain veterans of World War I. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 3884... 3/11/53. Extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to establish and continue offices in Republic of Philippines. Veterans'.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 4041... 3/17/53. Provide that certain holders of national service life insurance or U.S. government life insurance shall have premiums paid on such policies waived for remainder of their lives. Veterans'.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 4024... 3/17/53. Change name of Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Monument to "Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park." Interior.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) (by request) HR 3909... 3/12/53. Authorize coinage of special coin to commemorate ideas of founders of this country as depicted in the Fugio cent of 1787. Banking and Currency.

BOLTON, F.P. (R Ohio) H Con Res 78... 3/11/53. Establish joint congressional committee to decide upon and recommend an appropriate design for flag of U.S. to be adopted if and when the 49th state is admitted to the Union. Rules.

WILLIAMS (R N.Y.) HR 4005... 3/16/53. Designate Aug. 17 of each year as National Holstein-Friesian Day. Judiciary.

CONGRESS

TAFT (R Ohio) S Res 92... 3/13/53. Make provision for abolition of special committee on reconstruction of Senate roof and skylight and remodeling of Senate chamber and transfer of records. Public Works.

JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 3920... 3/12/53. Provide for procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives. Administration.

JARMAN (D Okla.) H Res 177... 3/12/53. Amend rule XXXIV of House of Representatives to provide for televising and broadcasting of sessions of House of Representatives. Rules.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H Res 178... 3/12/53. Promote effectiveness of investigations by committees of House of Representatives, establish uniform rules for conduct of House committee hearings, and insure orderly and fair procedure and protection of individuals. Rules.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) H Res 175... 3/11/53. Make provision for the removal of Rep. Harold H. Velde from the position of chairman of House Committee on Un-American Activities. Rules.

CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

HAYS (D Ohio) H J Res 222... 3/12/53. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for nomination of President and Vice President by primary elections. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 3885... 3/11/53. Amend and supplement existing civil rights statutes. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 3886... 3/11/53. Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. House Administration.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 3887... 3/11/53. Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and for protection of such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 3888... 3/11/53. Protect right to political participation. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 3889... 3/11/53. Reorganize Department of Justice for protection of civil rights. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 3890... 3/11/53. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

CRIMES, COURTS, & PRISONS

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1349... 3/16/53. Amend title 28, U.S.C., re appointment of judges for U.S. Court of Claims. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEALL (R Md.) S 1306... 3/13/53. Adjust salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police Force, U.S. Park Police, White House Police, and Fire Department of D.C. D.C.

*CASE (R S.D.), Neely (D W.Va.) S 1279... 3/11/53. Amend D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to provide for control of consumption of alcoholic beverages in certain clubs of D.C. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 1302... 3/13/53. Prescribe weight to be given to evidence of certain tests for alcohol in persons tried in D.C. for certain offenses committed while operating vehicles. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 1324... 3/16/53. Authorize commissioners of D.C. to fix certain licensing and registration fees. D.C.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 3974... 3/16/53. Provide for a Delegate from D.C. to the U.S. Senate. D.C.
 MILLER (D Kan.) HR 3921... 3/12/53. Amend act to regulate practice of optometry in D.C. D.C.
 SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 3998... 3/16/53. Authorize Public Utilities Commission of D.C. to regulate and condition the declaration and payment of dividends by public utilities in D.C. D.C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1307... 3/13/53. Amend act authorizing certain transactions by disbursing officers of U.S. Banking and Currency.
 CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1297... 3/13/53. Make act of Dec. 21, 1944, authorizing lump-sum annual leave payments inapplicable to certain officers and employees. Civil Service.
 HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1327... 3/16/53. Require that collectors of customs, U.S. attorneys, and U.S. marshals be appointed in accordance with civil-service laws, and provide for appointment by Postmaster General of postmasters at first, second, and third-class post offices. Finance.
 HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1328... 3/16/53. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Government Operations.
 LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 57... 3/13/53. Extend until July 1, 1953, time limitation upon effectiveness of certain statutory provisions which but for such time limitation would be in effect until 6 months after termination of national emergency proclaimed on Dec. 16, 1950. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H Res 181... 3/17/53. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 re organization of FSA. Government Operations.
 BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 4028... 3/17/53. Prohibit use of funds of, or available for expenditure by any government corporation or agency for certain payments of annual leave accruing during any calendar year and unused at close of year, of civilian officer or employee whose salary exceeds maximum rate of basic compensation provided for grade 15 of GS under Classification Act of 1949. Civil Service.
 CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 4029... 3/17/53. Equitably adjust salaries of auditors at central accounting post offices. Civil Service.
 GENTRY (D Tex.) HR 3979... 3/16/53. Prohibit picketing in immediate vicinity of White House. D.C.
 HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 3917... 3/12/53. Permit appointment of certain substitute and temporary rural carriers in rural delivery service to regular positions. Civil Service.
 HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 4031... 3/17/53. Allow temporary employment of annuitants in postal field service during month of December. Civil Service.
 HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H J Res 223... 3/12/53. Provide that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 re establishment of Department of Welfare shall take effect 10 days after date of enactment of this joint resolution. Government Operations.
 KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 4046... 3/17/53. Amend sec. 4 of act of July 6, 1945 to provide for payment of overtime compensation to substitute employees in postal field service. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) (by request) HR 3935... 3/12/53. Repeal par. (b) of sec. 4 of act of May 29, 1930. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) (by request) HR 3936... 3/12/53. Grant civil-service employees retirement after 35 years' service. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3937... 3/12/53. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 to exempt from taxation annuities of retired employees. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3938... 3/12/53. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide equal benefits for surviving children of female employees, as are provided for surviving children of male employees. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3939... 3/12/53. Amend sec. 1 (d) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3940... 3/12/53. Amend sec. 4 (a) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3941... 3/12/53. Grant civil-service employees retirement after 25 years service. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3942... 3/12/53. Amend (a) of sec. 1 of Civil Service Retirement Act. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3943... 3/12/53. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide annuities for additional personnel engaged in hazardous occupations. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3944... 3/12/53. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to change the formula to one based on 3-year average. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3945... 3/12/53. Provide a widow's annuity upon death of employee prior to attainment of age 50 of surviving widow. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3946... 3/12/53. Amend sec. 1 (c) of Civil Service Retirement Act. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3947... 3/12/53. Extend benefits of sec. 1 (c) of Civil Service Retirement Act to employees who are involuntarily separated after having rendered 20 years of service but prior to attainment of age 55. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3948... 3/12/53. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide a full annuity compensation for employees involuntarily separated after having rendered at least 25 years of service. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3949... 3/12/53. Amend par. (b) of sec. 4 of act of May 29, 1930. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3987... 3/16/53. Authorize Civil Service Commission to make study of classification of and rates of basic compensation payable re technical scientific and engineering positions in classified civil service. Civil Service.
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3988... 3/16/53. Provide automatic annual pay increases for postmasters. Civil Service.
 MORRISON (D La.) HR 3922... 3/12/53. Grant longevity credit to former postal employees now under Classification Act of 1949. Civil Service.
 MORRISON (D La.) HR 3923... 3/12/53. Provide that hours of work (exclusive of overtime) in any one calendar day of officers and employees subject to sec. 604 (a) of Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 shall be limited to a period of not more than 10 consecutive hours. Civil Service.
 MORRISON (D La.) HR 3924... 3/12/53. Amend Classification Act of 1949 to place position of charwoman working part time in appropriate grades of the crafts, protective and custodial schedule. Civil Service.
 MORRISON (D La.) HR 3925... 3/12/53. Similar to MORRISON (D La.), HR 3924.
 REED (R Ill.) H J Res 226... 3/17/53. Extend until July 1, 1953, time limitation upon effectiveness of certain statutory provisions which but for such time limitation would be in effect until 6 months after termination of national emergency proclaimed on Dec. 16, 1950. Judiciary.
 REES (R Kan.) HR 4039... 3/17/53. Exempt from annual and sick leave act of 1951, heads of and assistant heads of executive departments and certain other officers and employees in executive branch. Civil Service.
 ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 3994... 3/16/53. Authorize Civil Service Commission to make study of classification of and rates of basic compensation payable re technical, scientific and engineering positions in classified civil service. Civil Service.
 WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 4003... 3/16/53. Extend rural mail delivery service. Civil Service.

INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1278... 3/11/53. Provide for quitclaim to certain real property heretofore conveyed to State of Ohio under restrictions limiting its use to training of juvenile delinquents and certain other persons. Armed Services.
 CASE (R S.D.) S 1314... 3/13/53. Encourage development of a newsprint manufacturing industry in southeastern Alaska. Agriculture.
 *HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) Smith (R N.J.) S 1292... 3/13/53. Provide for reconveyance to town of Morristown of certain land included within the Morristown National Historical Park in New Jersey. Interior.
 HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1288... 3/11/53. Provide for release of right, title and interest of U.S. in and to certain real property heretofore conditionally granted to Converse County and to Converse County School District No. 17 and Converse County High School, State of Wyoming. Government Operations.
 YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1277... 3/11/53. Increase authorization for appropriations for International Peace Garden, N.D. Interior.

 BERRY (R S.D.) HR 4026... 3/17/53. Make provisions for relief of Board of Commissioners of Corson County, S.D. Judiciary.
 BETTS (R Ohio) HR 3878... 3/11/53. Provide for quitclaim to certain real property heretofore conveyed to State of Ohio under restrictions limiting its use to training of juvenile delinquents and certain other persons. Government Operations.
 BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 3913... 3/12/53. Authorize appropriation to assist in completion of International Peace Garden in North Dakota. Interior.
 D'EWART (R Mont.) (by request) HR 4023... 3/17/53. Provide for revision of public land laws in order to provide for orderly use, improvement, and development of federal lands and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the federal range. Interior.
 FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico) HR 4030... 3/17/53. Repeal sec. 4 of act of March 2, 1934, creating model housing board of Puerto Rico. Interior.
 KREUGER (R N.D.) HR 3986... 3/16/53. Authorize appropriation of additional funds to complete International Peace Garden, N.D. Interior.
 SIKES (D Fla.) HR 4040... 3/17/53. Provide for transfer or quitclaim of title to certain land in Florida. Banking and Currency.
 SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 3933... 3/12/53. Make provisions re acquisition of land for Fort Donelson National Military Park in the State of Tennessee. Interior.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

- BRAY (R Ind.) HR 3912.....3/12/53. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.
- CLARDY (R Mich.) HR 3977.....3/16/53. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide that station licenses shall be issued for an indefinite term and shall be revoked only by U.S. district court for D.C. Commerce.
- HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 3981.....3/16/53. Restrain further deterioration of our currency and restore confidence in dollar by returning currency of U.S. to gold standard. Banking and Currency.
- JENKINS (R Ohio) (by request) HR 3984.....3/16/53. Amend sec. 10 of act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies (Clayton Act) re common carriers. Judiciary.
- KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4033.....3/17/53. Establish, in Bureau of Customs, the U.S. customs port patrol to improve enforcement of anti-smuggling laws. Ways and Means.
- McVEY (R Ill.) HR 4036.....3/17/53. Establish a National Monetary Commission. Banking and Currency.
- WOLCOTT (R Mich.) HR 3898.....3/11/53. Amend sec. 202 (e) of Federal Power Act, re jurisdiction of Federal Power Commission over persons and facilities engaged in transmission or sale of electric energy to foreign countries. Commerce.
- WOLCOTT (R Mich.) HR 4004.....3/16/53. Amend sec. 5210 of Revised Statutes re list of national banks shareholders. Banking and Currency.

CONTROLS

- BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 3910.....3/12/53. Amend sec. 101 of Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide for imposition of import controls upon petition by domestic producers adversely affected by priorities and allocation controls imposed under such section. Banking and Currency.
- HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 4032.....3/17/53. Amend sec. 104 of Defense Production Act of 1950 re import controls of commodities and products which affect national defense. Banking and Currency.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1287.....3/11/53. Amend Natural Gas Act. Commerce.

- HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 3892.....3/11/53. Amend sec. 1 of Natural Gas Act. Commerce.

PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

- JACKSON (D Wash.) S 1319.....3/13/53. Change name of Bonneville Power Administration to Columbia Power Administration. Public Works.
- JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1316.....3/13/53. Make provisions re release of water from the John Martin Reservoir Colo. Public Works.
- *KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 1286.....3/11/53. Authorize extension of levee on American River near Sacramento, Calif. Public Works.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 1263.....3/11/53. Limit water level of reservoir to be formed by Garrison Dam. Public Works.
- MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 1300.....3/13/53. Increase limitation on federal funds which may be used for any one project under provisions of act promoting conservation in arid and semi-arid areas of U.S. by aiding in development of facilities for water storage and utilization. Interior.

- ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 4025.....3/17/53. Authorize appropriation of funds to provide for prosecution of projects in Columbia River Basin for flood control. Public Works.
- ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 3915.....3/12/53. Permit mining development and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. Interior.
- MACK (R Wash.) HR 4037.....3/17/53. Authorize appropriation of funds to provide for prosecution of projects in Columbia River Basin. Public Works.
- THOMPSON (D La.) HR 4043.....3/17/53. Make provisions for erecting in Sulphur, La., a post-office building. Public Works.

TAXES & TARIFFS

- SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1353.....3/16/53. Amend sec. 3469 of Internal Revenue Code to exempt from tax, transportation of persons to and from Mexico, to and from Central America and West Indies. Finance.

- BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 3976.....3/16/53. Increase personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for spouse, dependent and additional exemption for old age or blindness) from \$600 to \$800. Ways and Means.
- BOLTON, O. P. (R Ohio) HR 3911.....3/12/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to remove limitations on amount of medical and dental expenses which may be deducted to permit taxpayers using the standard deduction to deduct such expenses. Ways and Means.
- CAMP (D Ga.) HR 3934.....3/12/53. Amend sec. 112 (b) (7) of Internal Revenue Code re recognition of gain in certain corporate liquidations so that it will apply to cases where transfer of all property under liquidation occurs within one calendar month in 1953. Ways and Means.
- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 3891.....3/11/53. Grant additional income tax exemptions to taxpayers supporting dependents who are permanently handicapped. Ways and Means.
- KEE (D W.Va.) HR 3894.....3/11/53. Amend sec. 26 (b) (3) of Internal Revenue Code, re definition of dependent. Ways and Means.
- KNOX (R Mich.) HR 4034.....3/17/53. Amend paragraph 1615 (g) of Tariff Act of 1930. Ways and Means.
- LONG (D La.) HR 3882.....3/11/53. Increase personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for spouse, dependent, and additional exemption for old age and blindness) from \$600 to \$800. Ways and Means.
- MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 3896.....3/11/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit farmers using the accrual method of accounting to use cash receipts and disbursements methods re livestock held for draft, breeding or dairy purposes. Ways and Means.
- MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 3897.....3/11/53. Provide that percentage depletion in case of gypsum rock mines or deposits shall be allowed at 15 per cent rate. Ways and Means.
- SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 3995.....3/16/53. Amend provisions of Internal Revenue Code to authorize receipt in bond and tax payment at rectifying plants of distilled spirits, alcohol, and wines for rectification, bottling, and packaging, or for bottling and packaging alone, and production in bond and tax payment of gin and vodka at rectifying plants. Ways and Means.
- SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3950.....3/12/53. Make provisions re computation of invested capital credit for excess profits tax purposes in certain cases where property has been exchanged for stock and where stock has been distributed as a taxable dividend. Ways and Means.

Bills Acted On (MARCH 11-17)

Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

Sent to President

- S 1188. Continue the provisions of the Dependents' Assistance Act from April 30, 1953, until July 1, 1955. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 9. Passed House March 12.
- HR 2466. Extend free postage for members of armed forces in Korea and combat zones. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 24. Passed House on consent calendar March 2. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 16.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 697. Provide for a Delegate from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives. CASE (R S.D.), NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 4. Passed Senate, amended, March 11.
- S 1229. Continue the effectiveness of the Missing Persons Act until July 1, 1945. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 13. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 16, amended to provide for extension to Feb. 1, 1954.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 1078. Authorize use of certificates by Armed Forces officers in connection with certain pay and allowance accounts of military and civilian personnel. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 13.
- S 1110. Authorize appointment of a Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 13.
- S Res 57. Amend certain rules of the Senate re motions to reconsider. GILLETTE (D Iowa). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 13.
- S Res 86. Provide for expenditure of \$190,000 for hearings and investigations by Senate Armed Services Committee. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 27. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Feb. 27. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 13.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 1524. Facilitate the management of the national park system and miscellaneous areas administered in connection with that system. D'EWARD (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 5. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar March 16.
- HR 1532. Provide for addition of certain government lands to Cape Hatteras national seashore recreational area project. D'EWARD (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18. Passed House on consent calendar March 16.
- HR 2561. Amend Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945 by extending time for filing certain claims thereunder. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 5. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar March 16.
- HR 2567. Amend act of July 26, 1947, re relief of certain disbursing officers. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 5. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar March 16.
- HR 2936. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to State of California for use as a fair ground by the 10-A District Agricultural Association of California. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 11. Passed House March 17.
- HR 3658. Extend for two years the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of U.S. armed forces on duty abroad. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 9. Passed House March 12.
- HR 3659. Extend until July 1, 1955, the period during which personal and household effects brought into the U.S. under government orders shall be exempt from duty. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 9. Passed House March 12.
- H J Res 206. Authorize Clerk of House of Representatives to furnish certain electrical equipment or mechanical office equipment for use of House Members, officers, and committees. BISHOP (R Ill.). House Administration reported March 16. House adopted March 16.
- H Con Res 64. Authorize Washington State Whitman Statue Committee to place temporarily in Capitol rotunda a statue of the late Dr. Marcus Whitman. HOLMES (R Wash.). House Administration reported Feb. 24. House adopted Feb. 24. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 13. Passed Senate March 16.
- H Res 117. Provide \$50,000 for expenses of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. MILLER (R Neb.). House Administration reported March 16. House adopted March 16.
- H Res 128. Provide \$60,000 for expenses of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Administration reported March 16. House adopted March 16.
- H Res 168. Provide \$50,000 for expenses of survey of Veterans Administration by Veterans Affairs Committee. ROGERS (R Mass.). House Administration reported March 16. House adopted March 16.
- H Res 171. Call upon Secretary of Defense to furnish a report and certain information re combat raid in Korea called Operation Smack. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House Armed Services reported unfavorably March 17. House tabled March 17.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 1880. Authorize sale of public lands in Alaska for use as a mission school. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 16.
- HR 3853. Amend 18 U.S.C., "Crimes and Criminal Procedure" re continuing in effect certain statutory provisions until 6 months after termination of national emergency. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 17.
- H J Res 223. Provide that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 re reorganization of the Federal Security Administration and the establishment of a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall take effect. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House Government Operations reported March 17.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS, ACTIONS

CAUTIONS AGAINST DEFENSE CUT

The final report of former Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett cautioned the Eisenhower Administration against cutting the \$41.3 billion military budget recommended this year by former President Truman. The report, submitted Jan. 19 and covering the last six months of 1952, was made public March 17. It said the half-year period saw "the most significant increase" in U.S. strength since the rearming program began three years ago. Delivery of military "hardware" was five times that of the first six months of the Korean war, Lovett said.

ALL PRICE CONTROLS LIFTED

Price Stabilizer Joseph Freehill March 17 announced the abolition of all remaining price controls. The order affected steel, machine tools, alloys and some chemicals. Freehill estimated that decontrol, begun Feb. 6, may cost buyers \$3 billion in higher prices over the next year. The action eliminated all post-Korea direct economic controls except those on rents, which expire April 30, except in critical defense housing areas. Freehill said the agency would be able to return about \$1.5 million of unused funds to the Treasury.

WICKARD RESIGNS

Claude R. Wickard resigned March 16 as head of the Rural Electrification Administration. His term was extended until June 30, 1955, but he resigned, he said, after hearing that Attorney General Herbert Brownell had ruled he could be forced out. Wickard had been an employee of the Department of Agriculture since 1933, and was Secretary in the Cabinet of the late Franklin Roosevelt from 1940 to 1945. Subsequently, Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) deplored the fact that Wickard's long experience in agriculture would be lost to the government. Rep. W. R. Pogue (D Tex.) denounced the Administration's action as "perfidy," saying the REA head was given a 10-year term by Congress to provide "a certain degree of independence and non-partisanship." Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) declared Wickard has been a "good Administrator" and added REA is "supposed to be non-political."

BASEBALL PROBE

The Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department will investigate the refusal of the American League to allow the St. Louis Browns to move their franchise to Baltimore. A spokesman said March 18 that Reps. James P. S. Devereux (R Md.) and Samuel N. Friedel (D Md.) filed a joint complaint and asked for the probe. Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) March 16 called the club-owners' action a "damned outrage." He said March 17 he would ask the Monopoly Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee to look into the matter. Celler headed the group which investigated organized baseball two years ago. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 357).

SCHOOL AID HELD VITAL

The shortages of school buildings and teachers will get worse instead of better in the next few years, according to a statement March 14 by the U.S. Office of Education. Commissioner Earl J. McGrath said the cost of providing "adequate school housing" for all the nation's children this year would require \$10 billion.



pressures on congress

AMA OK'S NEW DEPARTMENT

The American Medical Association officially decided March 14 to support President Eisenhower's plan to reorganize the Federal Security Administration into a new Department of Health, Education and Welfare. (See page 369).

At an extraordinary session of the AMA's policy-making House of Delegates, 175 of an eligible 183 delegates voted endorsement. AMA long has sought a separate Department of Health, headed by a doctor, but approved a resolution calling the President's plan "a step in the right direction."

An important part of the new plan is its provision for a Special Assistant to the Secretary who would be chosen from the medical profession. On March 16, top AMA doctors testified in favor of the plan before a joint meeting of the House and Senate Government Operations Committees (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 330, 369).

President Herbert Hoover, honorary chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, also gave the plan his endorsement.

NEW GRANGE DRIVE

The National Grange has launched a drive to legislate a "much sounder farm program" of self-help on the part of agriculture and "a marked broadening of federal price and income support programs."

"The fundamental weakness of the present program to bolster farm prices comes from the fact that for 25 years it has placed the major emphasis on reduced production rather than on increasing markets and consumption of the products of the land," Grange Master Herschel D. Newsom said March 18.

Newsom declared that, were it not for the Korean conflict, U.S. farmers would find themselves today "in the straight jacket of acreage restrictions and marketing quotas." He said the Grange program would provide mechanisms "which would place the emphasis on added outlets for farm commodities rather than curtailment of production."

These would include, among other things: "mechanisms to vastly increase normal and natural exports of food and fiber," Newsom explained.

CED ON MONETARY POLICY

The importance of Federal Reserve powers to counteract inflation and deflation by regulating the supply of money and credit was spelled out in a study issued March 15 by the Committee for Economic Development.

Maintenance of the Federal Reserve's freedom to expand or contract credit is essential to the proper discharge of its primary responsibility, promotion of economic stability, the Committee said.

Since the process of changing government spending and taxing policy is slow and uncertain, "the country must place great reliance on the monetary authorities," the committee stated, adding:

"This is not to say, however, that sound monetary policy can offset bad fiscal policy to any extent. Monetary policy, fiscal policy and debt management should all have the same objectives and should all contribute to the goal of economic stability."

RECORD PROBES SEEN

Investigations are setting a new record in Congress -- in terms of funds, time and public attention, according to the National Committee for an Effective Congress.

The Committee reports in its current bulletin, Congressional Report, that "already the Senate has authorized nearly twice as much money for probes and approved larger committee staffs than in the first two months of 1951, and the House is on its way to doing as much."

"Political and ideological motives for conducting investigations are emerging in the 83rd Congress with new force, and tend to dominate the headline probes," says the Committee.

CIO WOULD BOOST WORLD TRADE

The vigorous world trade needed to keep the world's economy on an even keel requires bigger imports by the United States and development of additional world markets, according to the March issue of Economic Outlook, published by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Government must protect U.S. workers who may be forced out of jobs by increased imports, the study recommends.

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

EVICITION OF SUBVERSIVES

The Supreme Court March 16 refused to order a special court hearing on the validity of the government program to evict members of organizations listed as subversive from federally-aided low-cost housing. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 292). The International Workers Order requested the hearing of a lower federal court and appealed when its request was denied. The action forces the IWO to obtain a state court decision on the issue before it can bring the matter up before a federal court.

RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS

By a 7-2 ruling the Court decided that states may forbid labor union picketing if it conflicts with state right-to-work laws. The decision upheld an injunction a Richmond contractor obtained under the Virginia law forbidding an AFL union from picketing in protest against a non-union subcontractor he had hired.

COMMUNIST REGISTRATION

The Court also returned for state interpretation an appeal by the Communist Party of Michigan from a Michigan law which requires Communists and sympathizers to register with the state police. The Court said the state statute should first be interpreted by Michigan state courts.

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

"If the Eisenhower Administration is to function it must rid itself of the Truman incubus in high places," observed Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) in his March 21 newsletter. "The resignation door is open; if no one walks through, they must be gently nudged by legal procedures."

Balancing the budget should come first, wrote Rep. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) in a March 19 newsletter, but "If by next June or July, the new Administration has not shown that it has the guts to squeeze the fat out of our budget and cut our spending, I shall not hesitate a split second to vote to return to the people some of the dollars we are taking from them in back-breaking taxes."

Rep. Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.) March 18 warned Congress that another perplexing problem might be placed before it soon. Said Harrison, "With the price of beef, as well as the supply of butter, causing concern among Congressmen, now comes information that the price of waterfowl feathers is weakening. This may mean that Congress may be faced with the problem of keeping the price of down up."

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) March 12 expressed his appreciation for the "real, live coyote" he received at a recent barbeque. "I learned that the one really responsible for sending me the live coyote was none other than a real, live Republican ... but he turned out to be a grand fellow, and I feel quite sure he had only the best intentions."

ON THE FLOOR

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), speaking to the Senate March 13, urged an end to "the national parlor game of picking on bureaucrats and the beginning of a climate which would allow career public servants to concentrate on their work instead of watching the daily headlines to see what fellow worker had been the victim of the latest hit-and-run attack on bureaucracy."

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) told the Senate March 16, "There is only one yardstick by which the size of our defense program should be measured. It should be no smaller than the force needed to defend our lives and our liberties. Anything smaller is waste -- tragic waste that we cannot afford."

In a speech before the House March 16, Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.), a member of the Un-American Activities Committee, said, "I am confident our Committee will proceed in its important work of combatting the menace of communism with the highest regard and respect for academic freedom and the state of due process and protection of the law of our land, and without injury to basic safeguards of our cherished freedom in America."

Rep. Katherine St. George (R N.Y.), speaking to the House March 16 on the "equal rights" for women amendment maintained that the passage of the Constitutional amendment would not mean that women are taking over the country and the world. "The American woman wants no privileges. Women are willing to stand on their own two feet beside their men ... There is no more reason why a man should have to pay alimony to a woman who chooses to marry one husband after another just to collect alimony than that a woman should pay alimony for a like reason."

Help Wanted: "Paperclipper"

Slow down, paperclip specialists. You won't get paid \$27.50 a day after all.

In the Civil Service Commission's list of government jobs not under Civil Service there's a position called "Personnel Service Contract (paperclip specialist)", paying \$27.50 a day when actually employed. It's a job in Philadelphia with the Navy Department's boiler and turbine laboratory.

But the Navy doesn't really want paperclip experts. The term was inserted as a "blind." The real description of the job was held to be a secret on grounds of national security.

After inquiries from Congressional Quarterly, the Navy declassified the listing and said "paperclip specialist" was a coverup for "foreign scientist."

Republicans ordered the list of some 65,000 non-Civil Service jobs paying \$4,500 a year or more in an attempt to learn what jobs could be filled with party members. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 311).

GEMS FROM THE RECORD

"SHOWDOWN": Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) called on the Senate March 16 to force a cold war showdown with the Soviet Union. The GOP Senate Policy Committee Chairman urged the United Nations to brand Russia as an "aggressor" for supporting the North Korean and Chinese troops in the Korean conflict.

Knowland's speech drew immediate reply from Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) who said it could lead to "outright war with Russia." He said it was "very far-reaching" and "the implications are much deeper than perhaps my good friend has stated." (Knowland's remarks began on p. 2046 of the Congressional Record.)

HAWAII: Statehood for Hawaii was denounced on the floor of the Senate March 18 by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.). He termed the move to bring the Pacific territory into the Union a "violation of the Monroe Doctrine." Robertson assailed a New York Times editorial which suggested the "real basis" for Southern Congress Members' opposition to Statehood is fear that it would provide two new Senate votes for civil rights legislation.

Robertson disavowed intention to filibuster on the bill but asked for "adequate hearings" and "reasonable opportunity to elucidate the truth." (Robertson's remarks began on p. 2132 of the Record.)

SOCIAL SECURITY: Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) March 16 spoke to the House on the increased need for social security coverage. On p. 2063 of the Congressional Record, Kean said, "The number of people who are 65 and over quadrupled between 1900 and 1950. If the present trend continues, 325,000 more people will live beyond the age of 65 this year than did in 1952."

"Today we have about 13 million people in the United States who have passed the age of 65. This is almost 6 million more than there were when the social-security system was started in 1935."



Roberts Inquiry

C. Wesley Roberts, chairman of the Republican National Committee, told a Kansas state legislative investigating committee March 14 that he was proud of his role in the sale of a hospital building to the state for \$110,000. Roberts got a \$11,000 fee for acting as a public relations counsel in the transaction.

The fee caused a furore in Kansas politics and the legislature decided to investigate the transaction. Critics claim that under an original agreement permitting the Ancient Order of United Workmen to build the hospital on state land the hospital would have reverted to the state free of cost.

March 18, immediately after testifying before the investigative group, Kansas Attorney General Harold R. Fatzer filed suit against AOUW seeking recovery of the \$110,000. Fatzer said he believed the state had already owned the building. The suit asks return of the \$110,000, appropriated by the 1951 legislature, plus six per cent interest since July 6, 1951.

CHARGES "CALCULATED PLOT"

At the hearing March 14 Roberts charged that Alvin McCoy, state capitol correspondent for the Kansas City Star, set out on a "calculated plot to blacken my name and destroy my usefulness" as GOP National Chairman. He added that he thought that John McCormally, reporter for the Hutchinson News-Herald and Salina Journal, was helping McCoy.

Gov. Edward F. Arn (R Kan.) testified March 16 that he had approved of the purchase of the building by the state. Arn noted that Roberts held no state or party post at the time of the transaction, though he has long been active in Kansas politics.

Arn said that McCoy had a "grudge" against Roberts and had instigated the investigation. Arn said that McCoy made a statement in January that "he was going to get Roberts, that he would not stand for him running Kansas politics from Washington." Arn claimed that McCoy "stirred up, distorted and slanted this whole affair."

The Chairman of the Committee which voted the \$110,000 appropriation to buy the hospital building testified March 18 that the purchase was "justified" and the price was "reasonable."

State Sen. Chris Green (R), who was chairman of the 1951 Kansas House Ways and Means committee, told the investigators, "I feel and I am sure the 1951 Ways and Means committee feels that purchase of the AOUW rights in the building was justified and that the price paid was reasonable."

MCCOY, MCCORMALLY REPLY

In answer to the charges of Roberts and Arn, McCoy told the press: "The charges are wholly untrue." McCormally said that his stories "speak for themselves" and declared he was "working for my editors, not 'helping' Alvin McCoy." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 247).

House GOP Elects

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) was selected unanimously by House Republicans March 19 to be Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. Simpson, who will be in charge of directing the GOP campaign to retain control of the House in 1954, succeeds former Rep. Leonard W. Hall (R N.Y.).

Two freshmen GOP Congressmen who were elected to the House in 1952 from normally Democratic territory were named officers of the Committee. Rep. William C. Wampler (Va.) was elected a vice chairman and Rep. John J. Rhodes (Ariz.) was named assistant secretary. Others elected were Reps. Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.), Richard B. Wigglesworth (Mass.), Dewey Short (Mo.), and Carl Hinshaw (Calif.), vice chairmen; and Rep. Ben F. Jensen (Iowa), secretary. William S. Warner was re-elected executive secretary and Robert V. Fleming, president of Riggs National Bank of Washington, was re-elected treasurer.

Case, Howell Out Of Race

Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.) stated in a news-letter to his constituents March 16 that he is not going to enter the race for the Democratic nomination for governor of New Jersey.

He said he seriously doubted "the wisdom of undertaking the ordeal of a state-wide campaign involving, perhaps, a primary contest as well as a hard-fought general election campaign following so closely after my Congressional contest last fall." He also said he felt his experience in "federal and international problems" made necessary his decision to remain in Congress.

Rep. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) withdrew March 19, the deadline for pulling out of the gubernatorial race. This left Paul L. Troast, Chairman of the New Jersey turnpike authority, and State Sen. Malcolm S. Forbes as Republican favorites in the race to succeed Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll (R N.J.), who is not seeking re-election. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 125.).

Announcing his withdrawal, Case said campaign costs were "far beyond" his resources.

State Roundup

MARYLAND: Former Gov. William Preston Lane, Jr., said March 14 that he and two other men put up \$10,000 and master-minded a plan to bring a Russian-made MIG through the Iron Curtain. On March 5 a Polish flier landed a Russian-built MIG near Copenhagen. The flier denied that he had any part in Lane's plan.

NEW MEXICO: Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) denied March 13 that he had raised \$20,000 to influence the outcome of the state's Democratic gubernatorial primary in 1952, as charged by a defeated Democratic candidate, Lake J. Frazier.

HOUSE APPROVES FSA REORGANIZATION

291-86 Decision Short Cuts Usual Procedure To Speed Plan's Inauguration

Approval of a tenth cabinet post -- Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare -- was voted by the House March 18 when it passed a resolution (H J Res 223) endorsing President Eisenhower's first Reorganization Plan (CQ Weekly Report, p. 331). The vote was 291-86 (D 96-73; R 194-13; Ind. 1 aye -- see chart, page 372).

The resolution provided that Mr. Eisenhower's reorganization of the Federal Security Agency would take effect 10 days after the measure was enacted and signed by the President.

This was a departure from traditional procedure on reorganization plans. Under the Reorganization Act of 1949, extended Feb. 11 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 213), a Presidential reorganization plan takes effect 60 days after submission to Congress unless a majority of the membership of either house adopts a resolution disapproving the plan. Under this procedure, the FSA reorganization plan could take effect May 12.

H J Res 223 was intended to shorten the waiting period. If the Senate should pass the bill quickly, as predicted by GOP leaders, the speed up could amount to 30 or 40 days.

TRUMAN PLANS REJECTED

Proposals for placing the government's health and welfare functions in a cabinet department have been under Congressional consideration for many years (CQ Weekly Report, p. 181). In 1950, President Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 27, which would have created a Department of Health, Education and Security, was rejected by the House. The vote was 249-71 for a resolution disapproving the plan. (For voting, see page 372). Main target of the opposition was the then head of FSA, Oscar R. Ewing, whom critics charged with supporting "socialized medicine."

The previous year the Senate had voted disapproval of a similar plan, creating a Department of Welfare. The 1949 vote was 60-32 for the disapproving resolution.

COMMITTEE HEARING

A hearing on President Eisenhower's plan was held March 16 by the House Government Operations Committee meeting jointly with a Subcommittee of the similar Senate group. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, FSA Administrator, and Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge testified that the plan was similar to that of 1950, with two exceptions: it sets up a Commissioner of Social Security, to be appointed by the President, and authorizes a Special Assistant for Health and Medical Affairs, who is to be a medical man with wide non-governmental experience.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) described the provision for a special assistant as "a sop" to the American Medical Association, a severe critic of the previous Truman plans.

Testifying for the Reorganization Plan were three AMA representatives, Drs. Elmer L. Henderson, Dwight H. Murray and John W. Cline. Robert P. Fischelis of the American Pharmaceutical Association also supported the plan.

On March 17, the House Committee voted 17-12 to approve H J Res 223, which had been introduced by Chairman Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.). One Democrat, Jack Brooks (Tex.), joined 16 Republicans in favoring the measure while 12 Democrats voted against it. Their opposition was based chiefly on the accelerated procedure, rather than on the contents of the reorganization plan.

Later that day, the Rules Committee cleared the measure for House action, March 18.

HOUSE DEBATES "SHORT-CIRCUIT"

In the floor debate, Democrats attacked the speed-up process while Republicans discussed the changed circumstances between 1950 and 1953 that led them to switch from disapproval to support of the FSA reorganization. (In 1950 all but one Republican in the House voted against the plan.) Members on both sides made verbal bows to Mrs. Hobby's personality and ability.

Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) attacked the resolution as "short-circuiting" the Reorganization Act. But Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) retorted that Congress had voted to accelerate adoption of two reorganization plans of President Roosevelt in 1939 and 1940.

Several Southerners -- Bill Lantaff (D Fla.), Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.), John Bell Williams (D Miss.), and Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) -- attacked the plan on the grounds of increased cost, expansion of bureaucracy and government centralization, and warned of what might happen if a "left-winger" ever became Secretary of the Department.

Describing the provision for a Special Assistant for medical matters as "a brazen attempt to buy the support" of AMA, William L. Dawson (D Ill.) offered an amendment to delete it. But Walter H. Judd (R Minn.), a physician, and other Congressmen defended the provision and the amendment was rejected by voice vote.

Also rejected was an amendment by Lantaff to delete a provision for establishing central administrative services in the new Department. Judd said the section permitted the merging of procurement, accounting and legal branches of the Public Health Service, Office of Education and other agencies.

The joint resolution was then passed, 291-85.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

William L. Dawson (D Ill.) -- Eliminate provision for Assistant for Health and Medical Affairs. Voice vote.
Bill Lantaff (D Fla.) -- Delete provision for central administrative services. Voice.

FUND BILL TO SENATE

The House returned the compromise \$943,298,728 supplemental appropriations bill (HR 3053) to the Senate March 19 after rejecting a Senate provision to increase funds for the rural telephone program by transfer from rural electrification program funds. The bill was reported out of conference March 12. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 248, 310, 335).

The House March 19 agreed by voice vote to the Senate version of amendments reported in disagreement by the conferees except a Senate amendment to increase the loan authorization for the rural telephone program by transferring \$15 million from the rural electrification program. Two roll-call votes failed to break the stalemate.

Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) moved that the House compromise on a \$10 million increase for the rural telephone program. His motion was agreed to on a 69-54 division. But Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) objected on the grounds that a quorum was not present, and the Taber motion was rejected 165-191 on the subsequent roll call. (For voting, see chart, p. 372.)

Whitten then proposed that a separate loan authorization be made for the rural telephone program, but his motion was defeated on an 80-97 division, and on a 171-174 roll call.

The House then agreed by voice vote to send the bill back to the Senate, insisting on its version, which would make no provision for an increase in the loan authorizations for the rural telephone program.

GI DEPENDENTS' ALLOTMENTS

The Senate March 16 passed a bill (S 1229) to continue payment of allotments to dependents of armed services personnel missing in action.

An amendment by Albert Gore (D Tenn.) extended the expiration date to Feb. 1, 1954, instead of July 1, 1954, as recommended by the Armed Services Committee. It was estimated the cost of allotment payments would be about \$19 million a year.

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- Change expiration date from July 1, 1954, to Feb. 1, 1954. Voice vote.

FREE GI MAIL

A bill (HR 2466) to extend for two years the free-mailing privileges for members of the armed forces in combat areas March 16 was passed by the Senate without objection, and sent to the President. The bill was passed by the House on March 2. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 311). The measure provides free mailing privileges for armed forces personnel in Korea and for Korean War veterans hospitalized overseas.

AMMUNITION PROBE FUNDS

The Senate March 18 voted \$167,000 to its Armed Services Committee to finance an investigation of ammunition shortages, and for other defense probes. The resolution (S Res 86) providing the money was approved by the Rules Committee on March 11. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 342).

Senate approval by voice came after Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) and John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) again questioned the nation's ability to ward off an atomic attack. The Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) held an organizational meeting March 19.

"OPERATION SMACK" REPORT

The House Armed Services Committee reported unfavorably March 17 a resolution (H Res 171) calling for an inquiry into a much-criticized raid in Korea known as "Operation Smack." The Committee held a one-day hearing Feb. 3 on an earlier resolution (H Res 121) concerned with the operation. Both resolutions were introduced by Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 195).

Armed Services Chairman Dewey Short (R Mo.) reported the Army's official explanation of the raid to the House, fulfilling the requirements of the resolution. The Clerk read the resolution into the Congressional Record. A move to table the resolution was then agreed to.

HOUSE OFFICE EQUIPMENT

The House March 16 and the Senate March 18 adopted a resolution (H J Res 206) authorizing the Clerk of the House to furnish Members, officers and committees with as much as \$2,500 worth of certain electrical or mechanical office equipment. The measure would change the existing law in only two respects.

Presently, members are allowed any type of mechanical office aid up to \$1,500 worth--but may add an additional \$1,000 from unused clerk salaries if they so desire. The new resolution also would allow purchase of five categories of machines, with no more than two of any one category. Members already having \$2,500 worth of equipment could not buy more.

VELDE OUSTER RESOLUTION

Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R Calif.) in a House speech March 17 urged the Rules Committee to clear for House consideration a resolution (H Res 175) to remove Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.) from Chairmanship of the Un-American Activities Committee. The resolution was introduced March 11 by Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 340). Jackson, a member of the Committee, opposed adoption of the resolution, but wanted a showdown on the controversy. Velde said he "heartily concurred" with Jackson's request.

In his speech Jackson attacked "leftists" in radio, television, education and the church. He said Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington "has been to the Communist front what Man O'War was to thoroughbred racing." Bishop Oxnam later said Jackson "should know there is no Congressional immunity from the Biblical injunction 'Thou shall not bear false witness'." A Baltimore Methodist leader, D. Stewart Patterson March 18 called the attack on Oxnam "slandorous."

Jackson also attacked the Ford Foundation for granting \$15 million which, he understood, was for investigation of Congress and its Committees to determine the needs for additional safeguarding of civil rights.

Velde told the House March 19 his mail strongly favored investigation of Communists in religion. (See page 378).

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

Ormonde A. Kieb, March 13, as Assistant Postmaster General

B. Frank Heintzleman, March 16, as Governor of the Territory of Alaska

Maj. Gen. Samuel Davis Sturgis, Jr., March 16, as Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army

Arthur F. Burns, March 18, as a member of the Council of Economic Advisers

Philip Young, March 18, as a Civil Service Commissioner.

COMMITTEE APPROVALS

Senate Committees approved these nominations:

Robert D. Murphy, March 18, to be Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs. (Foreign Relations Committee)

Edward F. Howrey, March 19, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner. (Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee)

NOMINATIONS

The President has nominated:

Ford Q. Elvidge, March 16, to be governor of Guam.

Walter S. Robertson, March 18, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

HEINTZLEMAN CONFIRMED

The Senate March 16 unanimously confirmed the nomination of B. Frank Heintzleman as governor of Alaska. Action was by voice vote. On March 13, Heintzleman told the Senate Interior Committee, which was considering his nomination, that he did not favor statehood for Alaska until her industry was built up.

He said he was "very much interested in getting statehood for Alaska when it can finance the services of state government." Heintzleman then told the Senators he thinks a law permitting the people of Alaska to elect their own governor is long overdue. The Committee approved his nomination on unanimous voice vote.

Burns Confirmed

The Senate March 18 unanimously confirmed Arthur F. Burns as a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, although Senate-House conferees on an appropriations bill (HR 3053) agreed to a provision wiping out the council. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 335, also, page 370.)

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) urged Senate approval of Burns, contending that the President wanted to continue the Council on some basis. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 339).

Young Confirmed

Philip Young, 43, Dean of Columbia University's Graduate School of Business, was confirmed by the Senate March 18 as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. Young will receive a yearly salary of \$16,000. His main job will be to direct the program for staffing government jobs. Young told the Senate Civil Service Committee, which unanimously approved his nomination March 16, that he favors strengthening the civil service system.

Douglas Lists Don't's

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), who investigated ethics in government during the 82nd Congress (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 330), listed five "don'ts" March 14 as a guide to public officials to conduct themselves ethically. They were:

- Don't accept costly gifts or entertainment
- Don't decide cases involving recent employers
- Don't use a public job to promote your private business
- Don't use your job to get future employment
- Don't cash in on influence when you leave public employment.

Ethics of today's public officials could be improved, according to Douglas, but they are better than the ethical standards of public officials in the 19th century. "We've made progress," he said.

NOMINATIONS HEARINGS

HOWREY REPORT

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted March 19 to report the nomination of Edward F. Howrey as a Federal Trade Commissioner. The Committee had questioned Howrey and received some statements and testimony opposing his appointment. Howrey told the Senators he would disqualify himself in all cases involving firms which he had represented before the FTC. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 340.)

George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, March 18 testified in opposition to the Howrey nomination on the grounds that Howrey had represented one of the "big four" rubber companies in a discriminatory pricing case before the FTC. Letters of opposition were received from the National Candy Wholesalers Association, National Cooperative Association, and the Farmers Union.

BOHLEN APPROVED

After considerable delay and debate, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 18 unanimously approved nomination of Charles E. Bohlen to be Ambassador to Russia. The 15-0 Committee vote was taken after Secretary of State John Foster Dulles testified in closed session in behalf of the Bohlen nomination.

Dulles said an FBI report on Bohlen left no doubt as to his loyalty. He added that Bohlen was "uniquely qualified" to be Ambassador to Russia. According to the official summary given out after the hearing, Dulles "emphasized that the Ambassador to Russia was not in a policy-making position ... Mr. Bohlen's most useful function in Moscow would be to report and to interpret developments in the Soviet Union," Dulles said.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) had questioned Bohlen's role in "policy decisions at Yalta." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 339).

Democratic Sen. J. William Fulbright (Ark.) March 14 appealed to GOP lawmakers to back the Eisenhower nomination and policies "for the good of the country."

House Votes: 1953, 1950 FSA Reorganization, Appropriations

2. 1950--Disapprove Proposed FSA Reorganization (H Res 647). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 27, creating a Department of Health, Education and Security. Adoption of DISAPPROVING resolution. Adopted, 249-71, July 10, 1950. CQ Almanac Vol. VI, p. 560.

		TOTAL				REPUBLICAN				DEMOCRAT																							
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4																				
		YEAS	291	249	165	171	YEAS	194	143	155	31	YEAS	96	106	10	139																	
		NAYS	86	71	191	174	NAYS	13	1	38	162	NAYS	73	70	152	12																	
		1	2	3	4					1	2	3	4					1	2	3	4												
ALABAMA		5 Patterson (R)				Y Y Y N				2 Halleck (R)				Y Y Y N				12 McCormack (D)				✓ X X ✓											
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9 Battle (D)		Y	Y	N	Y	2 Seely-Brown (R)				Y - Y				10 Harvey (R)				Y Y N Y				11 O'Neill (D)				N - N Y							
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7 Elliott (D)		Y	Y	N	Y	AL Warburton (R)				Y - Y N				8 Merrill (R)				Y - Y N				5 Rogers (R)				Y Y Y N							
2 Grant (D)		N	Y	N	Y	FLORIDA				9 Wilson (R)				Y Y N N				13 Wigglesworth (R)				Y Y Y N											
8 Jones (D)		N	Y	N	Y	2 Bennett (D)				N Y N N				IOWA				12 Bennett (R)				Y Y Y Y											
5 Rains (D)		X	Y	N	Y	1 Campbell (D)				X - X ✓				5 Cunningham (R)				Y Y N Y				8 Bentley (R)				Y - Y N							
4 Roberts (D)		Y	-	N	Y	7 Haley (D)				Y - N Y				6 Dolliver (R)				Y Y N Y				10 Cedarberg (R)				Y - Y N							
6 Selden (D)		N	-	N	Y	5 Herlong (D)				N Y X ✓				3 Gross (R)				N Y N Y				6 Clardy (R)				Y - ? ?							
ARIZONA		4 Lantaff (D)				N - N N				8 Hoeven (R)				Y Y N Y				7 Jensen (R)				N Y Y N				18 Dondoro (R)				Y ? Y N			
2 Patten (D)		N	Y	N	Y	8 Matthews (D)				Y - ? ✓				4 LeCompte (R)				Y Y Y N				5 Ford (R)				Y Y Y N							
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ARKANSAS		3 Sikes (D)				N Y N Y				2 Taille (R)				Y Y N Y				KANSAS				11 Knox (R)				Y - Y N							
1 Gathings (D)		Y	Y	N	Y	GEORGIA				3 George (R)				Y - N N				2 Meader (R)				Y - Y ?											
4 Harris (D)		N	?	N	Y	10 Brown (D)				Y Y N Y				5 Hope (R)				? Y N Y				3 Shafer (R)				? Y Y ?							
5 Hays (D)		Y	Y	N	Y	4 Camp (D)				N Y N Y				1 Miller (D)				N - N Y				9 Thompson (R)				Y - Y N							
2 Mills (D)		N	Y	N	Y	2 Plicher (D)				Y - N Y				4 Rees (R)				Y Y N N				7 Wolcott (R)				Y Y ? ?							
6 Norrell (D)		N	Y	?	Y	5 Davis (D)				N Y N ?				2 Scrivner (R)				Y Y N Y				Detroit—Wayne County											
3 Trimble (D)		N	Y	N	Y	3 Forrester (D)				Y - N Y				6 Smith (R)				N Y N Y				15 Dingell (D)				X X ? ?							
CALIFORNIA		9 Landrum (D)				N - N Y				KENTUCKY				16 Lesinski (D)				Y - N Y				1 Machrowicz (D)				? - N Y							
7 Allen (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	7 Lanham (D)				N Y N Y				4 Chelf (D)				Y Y ? ?				17 Oakland (R)				Y - Y ?							
13 Bramblett (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	1 Preston (D)				N ✓ N Y				8 Golden (R)				Y Y Y Y				13 O'Brien (D)				Y N N Y							
6 Condon (D)		N	-	?	?	6 Vinson (D)				Y ? N Y				1 Gregory (D)				N ? N Y				14 Rabaut (D)				? X ? ?							
2 Engle (D)		Y	N	Y	N	8 Wheeler (D)				? ? N Y				7 Perkins (D)				Y Y N Y				MINNESOTA											
10 Gubser (R)		Y	-	Y	N	IDAHO				5 Spence (D)				Y Y N Y				Y - N Y				7 Andersen (R)				N Y ? ?							
14 Hagen (D)		?	-	?	?	2 Budge (R)				Y - Y N				6 Watts (D)				Y - N Y				8 Blatnik (D)				? N N Y							
12 Hunter (R)		?	-	?	?	1 Post (D)				Y - N Y				2				Y - N Y				1 Andresen (R)				Y Y Y Y							
11 Johnson (R)		Y	?	?	N	ILLINOIS				2 Withers (D)				Y - N Y				5 Judd (R)				Y Y Y Y											
4 Mailliard (R)		Y	-	Y	N	16 Allen (R)				Y Y Y N				LOUISIANA				6 Marshall (D)				N ? ? ?											
8 Miller (D)		N	X	Y	N	17 Arends (R)				Y Y Y N				2 Boggs (D)				✓ ✓ N Y				6 McCarthy (D)				Y N N Y							
3 Moss (D)		Y	-	N	Y	25 Bishop (R)				Y Y Y N				4 Brooks (D)				Y ? N Y				2 O'Hara (R)				N Y N Y							
29 Phillips (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	19 Chipfield (R)				? Y Y N				1 Hebert (D)				✓ ✓ Y Y				3 Wier (D)				N ? N ?							
1 Scudder (R)		Y	Y	?	X	21 Mack (D)				N N N ✓				8 Long (D)				Y - ? Y				MISSISSIPPI											
5 Shelley (D)		X	N	?	?	15 Mason (R)				N ? Y N				6 Morrison (D)				Y - N Y				1 Abernethy (D)				N Y Y N							
27 Sheppard (D)		N	?	N	Y	24 Price (D)				X N X ?				5 Passman (D)				Y Y N Y				6 Colmer (D)				N ? N Y							
28 Utt (R)		Y	-	Y	N	14 Read (R)				Y Y Y Y				7 Thompson (D)				Y - N Y				3 Smith (D)				X - N Y							
30 Wilson (R)		Y	-	Y	N	20 Simpson (R)				Y Y Y N				3 Willis (D)				Y ✓ N Y				2 Whitten (D)				N Y N Y							
9 Younger (R)		Y	-	Y	N	22 Springer (R)				Y - Y N				MAINE				1 Hale (R)				Y Y Y N				4 Williams (D)				N Y N Y			
Los Angeles County		18 Velde (R)				Y ✓ Y N				3 McIntire (R)				✓ - ✓ X				2 Nelson (R)				Y ✓ Y Y				5 Winstead (D)				N ✓ N Y			
23 Doyle (D)		✓	N	?	?	23 Vursell (R)				Y Y Y N				MARYLAND				2 Devereux (R)				Y - Y N				5 Bolling (D)				? N ? ?			
21 Hiestand (R)		Y	-	Y	N	Chicago—Cook County				Y - Y N				4 Fallon (D)				Y Y Y N				9 Cannon (D)				? Y ? ?							
25 Hillings (R)		Y	-	✓	X	3 Busbey (R)				Y - Y N				7 Friedel (D)				Y - Y Y				8 Carnahan (D)				Y N N Y							
20 Hinshaw (R)		Y	?	Y	N	13 Church (R)				Y - Y N				3 Garmatz (D)				Y X ✓				6 Cole (R)				Y - N Y							
19 Hollifield (D)		N	N	Y	N	1 Dawson (D)				N N ? Y				6 Hyde (R)				Y - ? ?				2 Curtis (R)				Y - Y N							
22 Holt (R)		Y	-	Y	N	8 Gordon (D)				N X N N				1 Miller (R)				Y Y Y N				4 Hilleison (R)				Y - Y N							
18 Hosmer (R)		Y	-	Y	N	10 Hoffman (R)				Y Y Y N				5 Small (R)				Y - Y N				10 Jones (D)				? Y ? ?							
16 Jackson (R)		Y	✓	Y	N	12 Jonas (R)				Y Y Y N				MASSACHUSETTS				1 Karsten (D)				N N N ?											
17 King (D)		Y	N	N	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)				Y - N Y				6 Bates (R)				Y Y Y N				11 Moulder (D)				X ? X Y							
15 McDonough (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	4 McVey (R)				Y - Y N				2 Boland (D)				Y - N Y				7 Short (R)				Y Y Y N							
24 Poulson (R)		?	Y	✓	X	6 O'Brien (D)				N N N N				10 Curtis (R)				Y - Y N				3 Sullivan (D)				Y N N Y							
26 Yorty (D)		Y	-	N	Y	2 O'Hara (D)				N N N N				4 Donohue (D)				Y N N Y				2 D'Ewart (R)				Y Y Y N							
COLORADO		11 Sheehan (R)				? - ✓ X				X				8 Goodwin (R)				Y Y Y N				1 Metcalf (D)				Y - N Y							
4 Aspinall (D)		N	Y	N	Y	9 Yates (D)				N N Y ?				1 Heseltin (R)				Y Y Y N				MONTANA											
3 Chenoweth (R)		Y	-	Y	N	7 Vacancy				N				7 Lane (D)				N ? N Y				3 Harrison (R)				Y Y Y N							
2 Hill (R)		Y	Y	N	Y	INDIANA				14 Martin (R)				N - - -				NEBRASKA															
1 Rogers (D)		Y	-	N	Y	4 Adair (R)				Y - ? ?				CONNETTICUT																			
CONNECTICUT		5 Beamer (R)				Y - N N				Y - N ?				3 Crutpacker (R)				Y - Y N															
3 Cretella (R)		Y	-	Y	N	7 Bray (R)				Y - N ?																							
1 Dodd (D)		✓	-	X	✓	11 Brownson (R)				Y - Y N																							
4 Morano (R)		Y	-	Y	N	3 Crumpacker (R)				Y - Y N																							

3. Second Supplemental Appropriation for 1953 (HR 3053). Conference Report. Taber (R N.Y.) motion that the House compromise its disagreement with the Senate by providing for a \$10 million increase in loan authorizations for the rural telephone program, to be transferred from REA loan authorization funds. Rejected, 165-191, March 19. See story, p.370.

4. Second Supplemental Appropriation for 1953 (HR 3053). Conference Report. Whitten (D Miss.) motion to provide for a \$10 million increase in rural telephone loan authorization funds to be borrowed from Treasury Department. Rejected, 171-174, March 19.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

DECLARED STANDS

RECORD VOTES

NOT RECORDED:

NOT ELIGIBLE:

DECLARED STANDS

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

— Not a Member when this vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
2 Hruska (R)	Y	-	Y	N	10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	?	?	PENNSYLVANIA					21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Keogh (D)	?	N	?	?	11 Bonin (R)	Y	-	Y	N	3 Gentry (D)	Y	-	N	Y
NEVADA					19 Klein (D)	Y	X	N	Y	30 Buchanan (D)	N	-	N	Y	13 Ikard (D)	Y	-	N	Y
AL Young (R)	Y	-	Y	N	4 Latham (R)	Y	?	X	?	17 Bush (R)	Y	-	Y	N	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE					13 Multer (D)	N	N	N	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	Y	-	Y	N	12 Lucas (D)	N	Y	N	Y
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Powell (D)	N	N	N	Y	29 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Lyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	15 Ray (R)	Y	-	Y	N	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					14 Rooney (D)	Y	?	Y	N	28 Eberharter (D)	N	N	N	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	?	N	Y
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	N	N	Y	20 Roosevelt (D)	Y	X	N	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	11 Poage (D)	N	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA					27 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Rayburn (D)	Y	-	N	?
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Alexander (D)	N	-	N	Y	23 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Regan (D)	?	?	?	?
6 Case (R)	?	Y	?	X	3 Barden (D)	N	Y	?	?	25 Graham (R)	Y	?	Y	N	18 Rogers (D)	N	-	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y	-	Y	N	1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	N	Y	7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	N	Y	Y	N	7 Carlyle (D)	N	?	N	?	24 Kearns (R)	N	Y	Y	N	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Hart (D)	?	N	X	?	5 Chatham (D)	?	Y	X	?	21 Kelley (D)	?	X	?	?	9 Thompson (D)	Y	?	X	?
4 Howell (D)	Y	N	N	?	4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	8 King (R)	Y	-	Y	N	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Deane (D)	N	?	N	Y	13 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Osmer (R)	Y	-	Y	N	6 Durham (D)	?	?	?	?	26 Morgan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	UTAH				
10 Rodino (D)	Y	N	N	?	2 Fountain (D)	N	-	N	Y	16 Mumma (R)	Y	-	Y	N	2 Dawson (R)	Y	-	Y	N
13 Sieminski (D)	?	-	N	Y	10 Jonas (D)	Y	-	Y	Y	14 Rhodes (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Stringfellow (R)	Y	-	Y	N
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	11 Jones (D)	N	-	N	Y	22 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	VERMONT				
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Shuford (D)	N	-	N	Y	18 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	?	?	AL Prouty (R)	Y	-	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					NORTH DAKOTA					19 Stauffer (R)	Y	-	Y	N	VIRGINIA				
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	-	N	Y	AL Burdick (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	20 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Abbott (D)	N	Y	N	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	N	N	AL Krueger (R)	Y	-	Y	N	15 Walder (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Broyles (R)	Y	-	Y	N
NEW YORK					OHIO					Philadelphia					3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Becker (R)	Y	-	?	X	14 Ayres (R)	Y	-	Y	N	1 Barrett (D)	?	N	X	?	2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	?	?
37 Cole (R)	?	Y	Y	N	23 Bender (R)	Y	-	Y	N	3 Byrne (D)	N	-	?	?	7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	N	Y
2 Derounian (R)	Y	-	Y	N	8 Betts (R)	Y	-	Y	N	4 Chudoff (D)	N	X	?	?	6 Poff (R)	Y	-	?	?
26 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	?	N	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	Y	?	Y	N	2 Grahahan (D)	Y	N	N	?	1 Robeson (D)	N	Y	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	?	N	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	Y	-	Y	N	5 Green (D)	?	X	N	?	8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Bow (R)	Y	-	Y	N	6 Scott (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Vacancy				
38 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND					9 Wampler (R)	Y	-	Y	Y
33 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	?	Y	N	WASHINGTON				
40 Miller (R)	Y	-	Y	N	21 Crosser (D)	?	N	?	?	1 Forand (D)	?	N	N	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien (D)	?	-	?	?	20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	?	?	SOUTH CAROLINA					5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	?	?
39 Ostertag (R)	Y	-	Y	N	18 Hays (D)	N	Y	?	?	4 Vacancy					3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
42 Pillion (R)	Y	-	?	?	2 Hess (R)	Y	-	Y	N	3 Dorn (D)	?	-	?	?	AL Magnuson (D)	*	-	N	Y
41 Radwan (R)	Y	-	Y	N	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Pelly (R)	Y	-	Y	N
43 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	N	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	5 Richards (D)	N	?	Y	N	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	?	Y	N
35 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Riley (D)	Y	-	N	Y	2 Westland (R)	?	-	?	?
28 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?	?	WEST VIRGINIA				
36 Taber (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA					3 Bailey (D)	Y	N	N	Y
31 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Reams (I)	Y	-	N	Y	2 Berry (R)	Y	-	N	Y	6 Byrd (D)	Y	-	N	Y
1 Wainwright (R)	Y	-	Y	N	3 Schenck (R)	Y	-	Y	N	1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Kee (D)	Y	-	N	Y
29 Wharton (R)	Y	-	Y	N	1 Scherer (R)	Y	-	?	X	TENNESSEE					1 Molloy (D)	N	-	N	Y
34 Williams (R)	Y	-	N	N	15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Baker (R)	Y	-	N	N	4 Neal (R)	Y	-	Y	N
New York City					12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Cooper (D)	Y	?	N	Y	2 Staggars (D)	N	?	N	Y
5 Bosch (R)	Y	-	Y	N	13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	WISCONSIN				
24 Buckley (D)	?	N	?	?	OKLAHOMA					4 Evins (D)	Y	?	N	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Celler (D)	Y	N	X	?	3 Albert (D)	N	Y	N	Y	3 Frazier (D)	Y	?	N	Y	2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Belcher (R)	Y	-	Y	N	7 Murray (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Hull (R)	?	Y	?	?
7 Delaney (D)	?	?	N	?	2 Delmondson (D)	Y	-	N	?	5 Priest (D)	Y	?	N	Y	5 Kersten (R)	Y	-	Y	N
23 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	N	Y	5 Jarman (D)	Y	-	?	?	1 Reece (R)	Y	-	?	?	7 Laird (R)	Y	-	Y	N
18 Donovan (D)	?	-	?	?	4 Steed (D)	N	Y	Y	N	6 Sutton (D)	?	?	N	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	N	Y	N	Y
12 Dorn (R)	Y	-	Y	N	6 Wickersham (D)	Y	?	N	Y	TEXAS					1 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	N
22 Fine (D)	N	-	N	?	OREGON					15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	-	Y	N
25 Fino (R)	Y	-	Y	N	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Brooks (D)	Y	-	N	Y	3 Withrow (R)	N	Y	N	Y
8 Heller (D)	?	X	?	?	2 Coon (R)	Y	-	Y	N	17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	?	?	4 Zablocki (D)	Y	X	N	Y
6 Holtzman (D)	N	-	N	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	Y	N	AL Dies (D)	Y	-	N	Y	WYOMING				
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	N	Y	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Dowdy (D)	N	-	N	Y	AL Harrison (R)	Y	-	N	Y

"Wetbacks" Key To Problem

U.S. MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

Senate and House Agriculture Committees have planned hearings on bills to extend the U.S.-Mexican farm labor program for three years. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 346). The House bill (HR 3480) and the Senate bill (S 1207) are identical. Introduced by the Committee Chairmen -- Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) and Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- the bills would extend the provisions of Public Law 78 of the 82nd Congress to Dec. 31, 1956. Senate hearings are scheduled for March 23. House hearings are scheduled for March 24.

P.L. 78, passed in 1951, amended the Agricultural Act of 1949, which made no provision for the importation of Mexican labor. The 1951 law authorized the Department of Labor to recruit and import Mexican farm workers, transported mainly at U.S. government expense to reception centers near the border. The laborers could then be hired by American employers and taken to farms in areas certified by the Secretary of Labor as being short of domestic farm workers. More than 197,000 Mexican workers were contracted for in 1952, according to a statement by the House Committee.

The 1951 law was the second attempt to solve the problem of the "wetbacks", so called because many of them waded or swam the Rio Grande to seek harvesting work in Texas and other states of the Southwest. The first attempt at a solution was a 1949 U.S.-Mexican government agreement for the orderly importation of Mexican farm labor for temporary employment. A new agreement was entered into by the two governments in August, 1951.

LEGAL, SOCIAL PROBLEMS

The Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice is charged with responsibility for enforcement of the law, which calls for the deportation, in some cases, by airplane, of wetbacks. The Service maintains a border patrol which in 1952 consisted of 1,071 men for policing the 2,000-mile-long Mexican boundary.

In fiscal 1952, the Service apprehended 531,000 wetbacks. The agency says it made 429,000 arrests in the first seven months of fiscal 1953. How many additional thousands escaped detection and deportation is, of course, unknown.

In addition to the law enforcement problem resulting from illegal immigration, wetbacks cause social, economic and agricultural problems. They often accept less than the prevailing wage paid to domestic and legally imported labor. And past Congressional debate and Committee testimony has indicated because they are in the U.S. illegally, these workers have no recourse for complaint to authorities about sub-standard wages, housing and health facilities. The several hundred thousand legally-imported farm workers are guaranteed, under existing international agreements, wage, housing and insurance benefits available in most farm areas to citizen free-lance workers.

Farm labor is expressly excluded from much of the country's basic labor legislation, such as the Taft-Hartley Labor Law. Migrants are generally at an additional

disadvantage because their changing residence makes them ineligible for such benefits as unemployment insurance, social security and community welfare.

The Southwest Conference on Migrant Labor March 6 urged extension to migrant workers of benefits accorded to industrial workers, and asked for legislation which would penalize any employer of wetbacks. Wetbacks, said the Conference, "severely depress domestic workers' circumstances."

Attempts were made in 1951 to write stiff penalties into PL 78 for those employing wetbacks, but that provision, in the bill when it was passed by the Senate, was deleted in conference. In 1952, Congress enacted PL 283 giving greater power to immigration officers to apprehend illegals, and making it a felony -- rather than a misdemeanor -- to import, harbor or conceal an illegal alien.

BORDER PATROL FUNDS

Some farm area leaders have opposed efforts to put teeth into the enforcement of the law. Although the Immigration Service was granted greater powers, the House adopted an amendment to the State-Justice-Commerce appropriation for fiscal 1953 reducing funds available to the Service by a little more than \$3 million.

Rep. O.C. Fisher (D Tex.), sponsor of the amendment, said the cut would force no personne! reduction, but would prevent hiring of about 400 additional border patrolmen. A Senate attempt to restore about \$2 million of the money cut by the House was defeated. Another Senate try to return \$500,000 also failed. In the Third Supplemental appropriation of 1952, the House accepted another amendment by Fisher to reduce funds for the Service by about \$1.4 million. This was the amount requested by the Immigration Service for a greater effort to shut off the flow of wetbacks.

Farm area legislators contend the way to fight wetback immigration is to facilitate the legal entry for alien workers needed for harvesting crops in areas certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as labor-deficient. They also state that many "repeaters" are reflected in the totals for illegal aliens apprehended, and that the cost of border-patrolling to insure no violation would be staggering.

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) in 1952 criticized the U.S. and Mexican governments for the agreement on labor importation. Morse described it as "a collusion between two governments to knowingly exploit human beings."

Both sides agree that to solve the problem of the wetback would help and protect growers and migrant workers -- both domestic and alien. In 1952, the Senate Labor Committee proposed a bill establishing a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor, to coordinate all federal, state and private activities in the field. It, and an identical House bill, received no floor action.

For more detail on Congressional action on wetback legislation, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 95-98; Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 113, 114, 117, 118, 160, 189.

NEW DEPARTMENT WILL BE FIRST NOT SET UP BY CONGRESS

If the Federal Security Agency becomes an executive department under President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan No. 1, it will be the first time full "executive status" has been conferred in this fashion rather than by Act of Congress. However, Congress may take an active hand by passing a law putting the plan into effect ahead of the 60-day waiting period required under the Reorganization Act. (See page 369).

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare will occupy the tenth position in "rank" in the cabinet. There is no law specifying that heads of executive departments shall comprise the President's cabinet, but custom dictates it. The present head of FSA, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, has been a regular attendant at cabinet meetings at the request of the President.

HOW POSTS WERE CREATED

Following is a list of the nine other cabinet posts, with a brief history of the departments represented.

Secretary of State: A Department of Foreign Affairs existed from 1781-89 under the Articles of Confederation. It was reconstituted following adoption of the Constitution by Act of Congress of July 27, 1789. The name was changed to the Department of State by an Act of Congress of Sept. 15, 1789, which included certain purely domestic affairs in its responsibilities. (Most of these domestic duties were transferred to the General Services Administration by Reorganization Plan No. 20 of 1950).

Secretary of the Treasury: The office of Superintendent of Finances was created in 1781 by the Continental Congress. A Secretary of the Treasury succeeded when the Treasury Department was created by Act of Congress of Sept. 2, 1789.

Secretary of Defense: This position was created by the act of July 26, 1947, and took the cabinet rank previously occupied by the Secretary of War, replacing both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, in the cabinet. The office of Secretary of War was first created by the Continental Congress in 1781, was continued when the War Department was set up by Act of Congress of Aug. 7, 1789. The position of Secretary of the Navy was created by the act of April 30, 1798, establishing a Navy Department. Prior to that time naval affairs were conducted by the War Department.

Attorney General: The office was created under authority of the Act of Congress of Sept. 24, 1789, and had cabinet status even though the first Attorney General was not head of a department. The Department of Justice, with the Attorney General as its head, was created by the Act of June 22, 1870.

Postmaster General: The office was created by the Act of Sept. 22, 1789, which placed the postal service in the Treasury Department. It was made a separate (but not an executive) department by the Act of Feb. 20, 1792. The Postmaster General first became a member of the cabinet on March 9, 1829 under President Andrew Jackson, although the department did not gain executive status until the Act of June 8, 1872.

"Rank" of Cabinet Members

The existence of an "official seniority" in cabinet positions was indirectly confirmed by the Presidential Succession Act of 1886. In reporting the measure, the late Sen. George F. Hoar (R Mass.), said that it provided for succession by members of the cabinet "in the order of their official seniority." He commented that their rank, for the most part, corresponded either to the order in which the various departments were created, or in which the office itself was created as in the case of the Attorney General.

The 1886 act provided that after the Vice President, the succession should go as follows: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior.

In 1947 the act was amended to place the Speaker of the House and President pro tempore of the Senate, in that order, ahead of cabinet members. Then followed the Secretary of State and other cabinet members in the same order as in the 1886 act. The Secretaries of the three departments created after 1886 were added to the list.

When the position of Secretary of Defense was created by the National Security Act of 1947, the service secretaries were placed at sub-cabinet level. Accordingly, the Secretaries of War and Navy were dropped from the succession list. The Secretary of Defense ranks third, in the position formerly occupied by the Secretary of War.

As the law now stands, the succession, after the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate, is as follows: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, and Secretary of Labor.

Secretary of the Interior: The Department of Interior, with a Secretary as its head, was created by the Act of March 3, 1849.

Secretary of Agriculture: A Department of Agriculture, without executive status, and headed by a Commissioner of Agriculture, was created by the Act of May 15, 1862. By the Act of Feb. 9, 1889, it was made an executive department headed by a Secretary who became a member of the cabinet.

Secretary of Commerce: A Department of Commerce and Labor, headed by a Secretary with cabinet status was created by the Act of Feb. 14, 1903. On March 4, 1913, Commerce became a separate department and all labor activities were transferred out of it.

Secretary of Labor: A Bureau of Labor was first created by Congress in 1884 under the Interior Department, had independent (but not executive) status for a time, and became part of the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903. It became a separate Department headed by a Secretary with cabinet status by the Act of March 4, 1913.



(MARCH 12-19)

weekly committee roundup

FOR ACTION ON NOMINATIONS -- See page 371.

Action

TIDE LANDS -- A House Judiciary Subcommittee March 18 approved legislation which would give the coastal states title to lands under the marginal seas. The full Committee was scheduled to consider the measure (HR 2948, amended) March 24.

So-called tidelands legislation also is being considered by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (CQ Weekly Report, p. 335).

The House bill would authorize the Secretary of Interior to develop natural resources in the continental shelf, which lies beyond the states' seaward boundaries as confirmed in the measure. It would not give the states the right to police or tax in the continental shelf.

It recognizes state ownership of submerged lands three miles from shore and adds that nothing in the bill shall prejudice claims of states to submerged areas beyond the three mile limit. Florida and Texas claim their historic boundaries extend 10½ miles into the Gulf of Mexico.

Similar provisions were outlined in a Justice Department legislative proposal offered to the House Committee March 17.

STATE MIGHT CHALLENGE

The Rhode Island house of representatives March 12 passed a resolution authorizing the state to contest any action of Congress to give the so-called tidelands to the states.

HAWAII STATEHOOD -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted March 17 to send a subcommittee to visit the Hawaiian Islands before acting on a bill to grant the territory statehood. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 343).

The Subcommittee, to be composed of as many Committee members as wanted to make the trip, would fly to Hawaii and report its findings back to the full Committee not later than April 13.

The Navy March 17 asked the Committee to exclude Midway, Johnston Island and Sand Island from the proposed new state. The House-passed bill (HR 3575) defines the proposed state as "all the territory now included in the...territory of Hawaii." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 333).

D.C. TRANSPORTATION -- The Senate District Committee March 18 reported a resolution (S Con Res 19; Senate Report 19) establishing a Joint Committee to Make a Study of Public Transportation Serving the District of Columbia, including "fiscal management and operating policies" of the common carriers.

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee March 19 approved a bill (S 922) to establish a transit commission for the Washington metropolitan

area, including parts of Maryland and Virginia, to replace the present Public Utilities Commission of the District.

GI DEPENDENTS' AID -- The House Armed Services Committee March 18 reported a bill (HR 3780; House Report No. 170) to extend until Feb. 1, 1954, the payment of allotments to dependents of armed services personnel missing in action. The Senate passed a similar bill (S 1229) March 16. (See page 370).

New Hearings

DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS -- The Agriculture Department's decision to continue supporting dairy products at 90 per cent of parity will mean the government may lose about \$100 million in the year beginning April 1, according to John H. Davis, head of the Department's Production and Marketing Administration, who testified March 17 before the House Agriculture Subcommittee investigating dairy industry problems. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 320).

O. M. Reed, National Creameries Association, and M. H. Brightman, Dairy Industry Committee, March 18 favored import controls on dairy products. Subcommittee Chairman August H. Andresen (R Minn.) predicted the government will clamp an "embargo or drastic reduction" on dried whole milk imports starting April 1.

The Subcommittee March 19 heard four witnesses urge strict import controls. Testifying were William Rawlins, Virginia Peanut and Hog Growers Association; Robert Remaley, American Dry Milk Institute; John Steibel, Virginia State Dairyman's Association, and Charles Holman, National Milk Producers Federation. Holman also opposed the "trade not aid" proposals of the Public Advisory Board for Mutual Security. He said it would result in "aid not trade" for large sections of American agriculture and industry.

Martin A. Fromer, counsel for the Cheese Importers Association of America, Inc., contended that production controls rather than reduced imports are the answer to present surpluses of American cheese.

Taking the opposite view were F. M. Frederiksen, Faribault, Minn., cheese maker, and Pete Frigo, Iron Mountain, Mich., spokesman for American manufacturers of Italian type cheeses.

MARYLAND TOBACCO -- Rep. Frank Small, Jr. (R Md.) testified March 16 before the House Agriculture Committee in favor of his bill (HR 1432) to provide price supports for the 1952 Maryland tobacco crop. Maryland tobacco farmers had voted down price support for the 1952 crop but decided later, Small said, that they "do want price support."

Others who testified in favor of the measure included Dr. G. M. Beal, University of Maryland; Alger Cooksey, vice president of the Maryland Farm Bureau; J. M. Morsell, Maryland Tobacco Cooperative, Prince Frederick County.

James E. Thigpen of the tobacco branch of the Department of Agriculture, testified there was a "confused economic situation" at the time the Maryland growers voted against 1952 price supports, and predicted they would approve the program in the future.

COLOR TELEVISION -- Paul A. Walker, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, told the House Commerce Committee March 13 that the FCC is "putting all the pressure it can" on the television industry, but it "cannot make people produce sets" providing color TV.

Committee Chairman Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) said his group would soon schedule an investigation into color TV.

Walker said he favored an investigation by Congress or the FCC to determine whether the FCC should be given "direct authority over radio and television networks, an authority which it does not presently enjoy." Walker said the FCC treats all TV station applicants alike, and it is not FCC policy to bar an applicant because he may own a newspaper or radio station.

VETERANS' LOANS -- Two days of hearings were held on bills (HR 27, 634, 2088 and 3052) to extend to June 30, 1955, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Veterans' Administrator. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 207; CQ Weekly Report, p. 289 ff.).

T. V. King, director of the VA Loan Guaranty Service, testified March 12 that the Service needs between \$25 and \$50 million every three months to meet requests for direct housing loans.

Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.) and Omar Ketchum, legislative representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, March 18 suggested the Committee investigate possible attempts by the VA to prevent private banks from accepting low-interest loans to veterans. Saylor charged that the Pittsburgh office of the VA was stalling on loan applications in a "deliberate attempt... to prevent local banks from taking up these loans."

MILITARY CATALOG -- Rear Adm. J. W. Fowler (ret.), chief of the Defense Supply Agency, testified March 16 that he was rapidly acquiring a staff to write a single supply catalog for the armed services, and that one section was completed.

He was the first witness to appear before a special Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee hearing testimony on the progress made to put the 1952 Defense Cataloging and Standardization Act into effect. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 215).

Fowler testified that the food section of the new catalog was completed in November, 1952, and was adopted by all the services this year.

Edward J. Sheridan, acting director of Defense Management Staff, testified March 18 and 19. He issued a report in January which charged delay in getting the cataloging project underway. During questioning by the committee March 19, he said he had not written the report himself, and he might have "misread the law" in endorsing major criticism of Fowler's operation.

Chairman William E. Hess (R Ohio) said at the conclusion of the hearing March 19 that he was "perfectly satisfied with the way Adm. Fowler is administering the law." Other committee members supported this position.

MILITARY AID -- The House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on National Security March 13 opened hearings on the effectiveness of military aid to Europe.

Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, testifying in closed session, said delivery of military weapons to Europe was behind schedule. Subcommittee Chairman Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) quoted Collins as saying "some but not all" commitments for this year would be met.

Continued Hearings

VOICE OF AMERICA -- Senate Investigations Subcommittee hearings on the Voice of America continued, but Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) indicated the probe was about to move on to other phases of State Department information work.

MARCH 12 --

Two Voice engineers, Halbert Cupps and Julius Ross, denied the charge of Glenn D. Gillett that a radio tower in Vienna had been "emasculated" by the State Department (CQ Weekly Report, p. 344). They said the main purpose of the tower was to beam broadcasts, in German, to the Austrian people, not to Russia.

MARCH 13 --

Lewis J. McKesson, a previous Voice critic (CQ Weekly Report, p. 253) said \$1 million had been wasted in the fitting out of a ship to send broadcasts to Russia. Rear Admiral Alfred C. Richmond testified on economies the Coast Guard had made in converting the surplus vessel to VOA use.

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), at whose request the Subcommittee had looked into the "Vagabond" ship project, expressed hope Congress would "stop the complete disregard of economy in Voice operations." He is Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

A New York school teacher, Dr. Julius H. Hlavaty, who made a Voice broadcast to Czechoslovakia in 1952, testified he was not a Communist then or now, but declined to say whether he had been one in 1948.

MARCH 14 --

McCarthy said his Subcommittee had asked the State Department to list all newspapers, periodicals and commentators used in the information program, and the authors of books placed in overseas libraries. According to staff information, "the Voice of America appears to be the best" of the Department's information activities, he said.

Although there is "tremendous pressure" to abolish the program, McCarthy said, what is needed are "corrective steps and economies." (Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said March 15 he thought the program should be thoroughly "housecleaned" and "rebuilt from scratch.")

MARCH 15 --

The Subcommittee released testimony given in closed session by David Cushman Coyle in which he said he had been hired in 1950 as an adviser "on policy" for

the information program. Instead, he was assigned to write pamphlets, he said.

MARCH 16 --

Albert C. Veldhuis described his attempts to eliminate \$850,000 of extravagant specifications in a contract given his firm to construct antennas for the VOA. He indicated the architect-engineers who were engaged by the Voice to draw up the plans were incompetent.

Charles P. Arnot, head of the State Department's international press service, testified in closed session. (He resigned two days later. No question of loyalty was involved, the Department said.)

MARCH 19 --

Voice officials Gerald Doohar and Stanley Ghosh said that Chester Bowles, until recently Ambassador to India, had urged "toning down" anti-Communist broadcasts to India in 1952. Doohar, who had testified previously, (CQ Weekly Report, p. 318), said there was a "pattern of softness" among Voice officials toward the anti-Communist campaign. The VOA "should be cleaned up and strengthened," he said.

INFORMATION PROGRAM -- More suggestions for revamping the government's counter-propaganda activities were made as a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee continued its hearings. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 342).

MARCH 13 --

A reorganization of the State Department's overseas information program was urged by Dr. Wilson Compton, who resigned Feb. 18 as head of the Department's International Information Administration (CQ Weekly Report, p. 253). Compton said the program should be retained in the Department, but with greater autonomy.

Compton also defended a directive authorizing limited use of material by controversial authors, and methods used in selecting sites for VOA radio transmitters. Both matters have been criticized at hearings of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, headed by Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), see page 377.

MARCH 16 --

Lewis K. Gough, head of the American Legion, recommended creation of a cabinet-level agency to combine information and psychological warfare activities.

Waldemar Nielsen, former Mutual Security information director in Europe, stressed the need for bringing experts into the program.

MARCH 18 --

Robert Montgomery, film star and radio commentator, urged that the government's information and propaganda functions be placed in a separate agency. He said the Western nations should "proclaim as their ultimate objective a universal anti-Communist revolution."

The chairman of the board of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, Justin Miller, who had testified March 12 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 342), returned to underline the need for divorcing the overseas information program from the State Department. Department officers have shown "open hostility and a large measure of indifference" to the program, he said.

Subcommittee Chairman Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) said "the wolves are out to get" a special investigator, William Heimlich, sent to Germany to check on the information program. Earlier, Ralph Nicholson, publisher of the Charlotte (N.C.) Observer, had expressed "amazement" at Heimlich's appointment. Nicholson said that, as U.S. public affairs director in Germany in 1949, he had ordered Heimlich's dismissal as head of the U.S. radio station in Berlin, because of "incompetence."

EDUCATION PROBE -- Four witnesses balked at answering questions and a fifth warned of the dangers of communism as the House Un-American Activities Committee continued its probe of "subversives" in education. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 321).

MARCH 13 --

Byron T. Darling, an Ohio State University physicist now working on an Air Force project, refused to tell probers whether he had ever been or was a member of the Communist Party. Darling also refused to answer when asked if he ever gave secret information to any Communist Party members or agents. After the session Darling issued a statement saying "I have never done and shall never do anything disloyal and against the interests of my country."

Dorothy W. Douglas, former wife of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), also refused to tell the Committee whether she had ever been a member of the Communist Party. The former Smith College professor said she would "answer questions relating to my beliefs prior to 1930, while I was the wife of Paul Douglas," but only because "I know that my refusal to answer any such question with respect to the time when I was married to him would be misconstrued and misinterpreted to Senator Douglas' disadvantage."

MARCH 14 --

The Committee released testimony by Dr. Hermann J. Muller, biologist who lived four years in Russia. Muller warned that Soviet methods "represent an even greater danger to civilization than prospects of an atomic war."

MARCH 17 --

A former Smith College professor refused to answer questions about the Communist Party. Mrs. Hulda McGarvey Flynn declined to say whether she was ever a member of a Red cell on any college campus. "I feel that what this Committee is doing to academic freedom on campuses and in colleges is the most dangerous thing in American life," she added.

MARCH 18 --

Abraham Glasser, a Rutgers University law instructor, refused to tell whether he was a Communist in 1941 when a Justice Department board cleared him of charges that he knowingly passed information to Soviet agents. However, he testified that "I am not now a member, provided that the term means an actual card-carrying ...organizationally integrated member of the Communist Party."

MARCH 19 --

Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.), Committee chairman, announced he had received many letters urging a probe of churches for "subversives." Velde said such a probe was not possible at this time, but that it might be undertaken at a later date. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 340; also, page 370).

TAFT-HARTLEY -- Testimony by representatives of labor and management on the need for revision of the Taft-Hartley labor law continued through the sixth week before the House Education and Labor Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 343-344).

MARCH 13 --

Charles R. Kuzell and Denison Kitchel, appearing for the American Mining Congress, recommended the expansion of the present law to curb compulsory unionism and industry-wide bargaining, tightening the law's anti-Communist provisions, and continuation of the 80-day ban on national emergency strikes with the use of the ban mandatory on the President. They also urged that matters subject to collective bargaining be limited in scope and that the Department of Labor be replaced by a Department of Employer-Employee Relations.

Leon Pecoraro, an official of the religious organization, Plymouth Brethren No. 4, said the law should be changed to allow conscientious objectors to stay out of labor unions even if the union has a union shop contract.

MARCH 16 --

Matt Triggs, assistant legislative director for the American Farm Bureau Federation, asked for outlawing of industry-wide bargaining, a ban on compulsory unionization, and revision of the National Labor Relations Board so that it would operate principally as a judicial agency.

Alexander M. Grean of the American Bakers Association urged that the law be changed to give employers the right to the lockout to match unions' right to strike.

MARCH 17 --

Richard C. Berresford, representing the Empire Zinc Co., recommended that companies be prohibited by law from dealing with Communist-dominated unions. Miles P. Romney of the Utah Mining Association and Rufus G. Poole of the Carlsbad Potash Company also appeared before the group.

MARCH 18 --

Don Mahon, executive secretary of the National Independent Union, requested that action be taken so that independent unions would receive the treatment accorded larger unions in cases before the NLRB, and that the Board be enlarged to provide more rapid processing.

Arthur Sorenson, president of the Confederated Unions of America, urged that injunction provisions of the law be removed and the NLRB be given funds to maintain sufficient and competent personnel. He also suggested that the NLRB general counsel be made responsible only to the President.

MARCH 19 --

John G. Curren, representing the National Lumber Manufacturers Association's Southern pine industry committee, said the NLRB "is still trying to administer the Taft-Hartley Act by Wagner Act principles."

Curren opposed a change in the law suggested by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) which would allow economic strikers who had been replaced in their jobs to vote in representation elections.

CONTROLS -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee continued its hearings on economic controls legislation. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 345).

MARCH 13 --

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, recommended passage of a standby controls bill and continuance of federal rent controls for two years with Presidential authority to determine areas controlled.

Fred Lazarus, Jr., spokesman for Committee for Economic Development, urged passage of a resolution declaring it is the intent of Congress to enact a law imposing a 90-day freeze on prices, wages and rents in an emergency.

Martin A. Fromer, Cheese Importers Association of America, urged that import controls on fats, oils and dairy products be allowed to expire June 30, 1953.

MARCH 17 --

M. K. M. Murphy, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., recommended legislation along the lines of S 1081, which would authorize the President to issue a 90-day freeze on prices, wages and rents. He opposed standby controls, which are provided for in another bill (S 753) under study by the Committee.

John A. Sargent, Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., favored S 1081 with amendments, one of which was to provide a definite termination date. He opposed S 753.

S. R. Christophersen, Smaller Business of America, Inc., urged extension for one year of the Small Defense Plants Administration with expanded field facilities.

MARCH 18 --

The Committee heard testimony in opposition to continuation of rent controls or rent controls on a standby basis. (See House hearings, CQ Weekly Report, p. 343).

A. J. Stewart, National Association of Real Estate Boards, said, "Nothing has been accomplished in federal designation of critical areas for rent control that could not have been accomplished by local communities without the expense of maintaining the federal bureaucracy and the harassment caused by it."

Among others testifying in opposition to rent controls were Henry DuLaurence, National Apartment Owners Association, Inc.; Merle Carte, president, Property Owners' Association of America, Inc.; William Schmidt, Property Owners League.

MARCH 19 --

The Committee heard several witnesses oppose rent controls; among them:

Paul Van Middlesworth, vice president of Indiana Property Owners Association; Cornelius Teninga, representing Chicago real estate and home builders interests; Martin A. Larson, president of the Small Property Owners of Detroit; Mrs. John H. Biggs, representing Norfolk, Va., Property Owners Association; Paul C. Blair, executive secretary of the Boston Apartment House Owners Association; and Wendell W. Goad, Gary, Ind., Property Owners Association.

INTERNAL REVENUE -- Former Vice President Alben Barkley was named in course of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee probe for political influences exerted on the Internal Revenue Bureau's alcohol tax division by Dwight E. Avis, chief of the alcohol tax division. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 345).

MARCH 13 --

Avis told the Subcommittee he was giving his testimony with "extreme reluctance" because the information he had was third hand. Barkley's name was brought into the picture as the Subcommittee continued its efforts to find out why Howard B. Taylor, a district tax supervisor, was removed from his post in Louisville, downgraded, and transferred to New Orleans.

Previous witnesses attributed the transfer to Taylor's allegedly too-strict supervision of Louisville whiskey distillers and to a political contribution he made to the campaign of Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.). Avis said he had been told that "Mr. Barkley, the Vice President, had been to see the Secretary (of the Treasury) and insisted that this switch in supervisors be made."

MARCH 14 --

Barkley denied any personal interest in the transfer of Taylor. He said, "All I know about it is that I received some complaints that this man had been a little more active in politics than he should in a civil service position. I merely referred the complaints to the Treasury."

MARCH 17 --

Gary D. Iozia, a New Jersey businessman, told probers he paid out \$115,000 to a battery of lawyers and would-be "fixers" in an effort to avoid a jail sentence on a charge of evading payment of \$150,000 in income taxes. Iozia later pleaded guilty to the charge and received a two-year jail sentence.

Among those named in Iozia's testimony was Meyer Rothwacks, present head of the criminal section of the Justice Department's tax division, and T. Lamar Caudle, assistant attorney general in charge of the tax division at the time. Caudle was later dismissed from his post by former President Truman for "irregularities."

Iozia said a personal interview was arranged with Rothwacks and that Rothwacks was to give him a signal if the "fix" was on. The signal was given, Iozia testified, but a short time later he learned the case was set for action before a grand jury.

Rothwacks, when informed of Iozia's testimony, said he was one of the attorneys in the Department who recommended prosecution of Iozia's case.

MARCH 18 --

Paul Arnold, one of the lawyers hired to handle the case and a former Internal Revenue Bureau attorney, told probers Iozia contributed \$1,000 to a Catholic welfare drive and \$2,000 to the Democratic National Committee at the time he faced prosecution.

Arnold denied the contributions were made to obtain pressures on Iozia's behalf.

MARCH 19 --

Arnold reappeared before the Subcommittee and told members that Mrs. Hope Ridings Miller, a former

Washington newspaperwoman and public relations consultant, was hired to help Iozia because of her allegedly influential associations with Rep. Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), then Speaker of the House. He added that Rayburn took no action to intervene on Iozia's behalf.

Wallace M. Cohen, a Washington attorney engaged by Iozia, denied Mrs. Miller was hired to use influence.

Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), Committee Chairman, announced that Henry W. Grunewald would appear before the group March 27. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 382).

TREATIES -- Covey Thomas Oliver, a University of California international law professor and former State Department official, told the Senate Judiciary Committee March 16 a resolution (S J Res 1) proposing a limit to the President's Constitutional treaty-making powers could make Congress the sole boss of foreign affairs. He said it might also lead to a parliamentary form of government.

J. T. Sanders, National Grange, testified in favor of the principle behind the resolution sponsored by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio).

Opposing the resolution, in addition to Oliver, were Harrison Tweed, New York; Quincy Wright, University of Chicago International law faculty; Albert Edelman, American Association for Advancement of the UN, and Jacob Lashly, former president of the American Bar Association. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 344).

LEAVE PAY -- Hearings were continued March 13 before the House Appropriations Subcommittee investigating leave payments to 215 outgoing Truman Administration officials. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 346). After a closed session, Rep. Otto Krueger (R N.D.) said there "appears" to be some "legal or technical" justification for the payments. Rep. George W. Andrews (D Ala.) said that accountants testified the payments for unused vacations were "perfectly normal and proper."

Chairman Edward H. Rees (R Kan.), of the House Civil Service Committee March 17 introduced a bill (HR 4039) to exempt heads of Departments and certain other personnel from the provisions of the Leave Act. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Civil Service Chairman Frank Carlson (R Kan.). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 347).

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson told a House Appropriations Subcommittee Feb. 25 that an inflexible program of high government price supports for farm products carries with it the threat of pricing those products off the market. His testimony, in support of the Department's budget requests for the year starting July 1, was released by the Committee March 15.

BONN FACILITIES -- The International Operations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee held hearings March 19 to ascertain whether Congress can control State Department spending of foreign money. Chairman Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) wanted to know how the Department spent an alleged \$750,000 in foreign funds for certain housing and other facilities in Bonn, Germany. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 347).

The State Department volunteered March 17 to cut \$2.5 million from a planned \$20 million U.S. building program in Germany.

APPROPRIATIONS -- A House Appropriations Subcommittee March 17 heard Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks make the first specific Administration request for a cut in the Truman budget. The Subcommittee, which is considering \$1.078 billion in outlays for the Commerce Department, said Weeks asked for a 15 per cent cut, indicating the Department could get along with \$161.7 million less.

Coming Up

RED TRADE -- The Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee will begin a probe March 26 aimed at further checking the flow of war-useful goods to China and other Communist areas. Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said March 18. McCarthy said the first witness would be Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen.

AGRICULTURE -- Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee said March 16 that hearings on agricultural exports and imports will begin about April 7 and continue for about a month.

Committee Assignments

SMALL BUSINESS

The House Small Business Committee announced March 14 the appointment of three subcommittees. They are (Chairmen listed first):

Government Procurement and relations of Small Business with government -- R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.), William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), Craig Hosmer (R Calif.), Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.) and Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.).

Taxes, Financing and other Management Problems -- Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (R Conn.), Timothy P. Sheehan (R Ill.), Hosmer, Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) and Tom Steed (D Okla.).

Retailing, Distribution, Fair Trade and Anti-Trust -- McCulloch, Seely-Brown, Sheehan, Evins and Multer.

Committee Briefs

A-BOMB OBSERVER

Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.), official observer for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy at the March 17 A-Bomb test in Nevada said the "potential destructive force" demonstrated was "terrifying." He emphasized the device exploded was comparatively small and expressed fear that it "might lull" the press and public into a "false sense of security." He said he favors another explosion, possibly an aerial blast, approaching full-scale, to be witnessed by the press and a cross-section of civic officials to demonstrate the real threat of atomic energy as a weapon.

MARY KEENEY CONVICTED

Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney was convicted March 17 of contempt of Congress for refusing to tell the Senate

Ex-FBI Men In Congress

Five members of the House in the 83rd Congress are ex-FBI men, according to a statement by Francis D. Flanagan, first vice president of the Society of Former Agents of the FBI. They are Reps. Omar Burleson (D Tex.), Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), Ed Edmondson (D Okla.), Allan O. Hunter (R Calif.) and Harold H. Velde (R Ill.). Velde is Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee. Dodd and Edmondson are freshmen members of the 83rd Congress.

No present member of the Senate is a former FBI agent, Flanagan said, although two governors are. They are Govs. Frank Clement (D Tenn.) and Edwin Mechem (R N.M.).

Internal Security Subcommittee in February, 1952, whether anyone in the State Department aided her in getting a job with the United Nations. She is no longer an employee of the UN.

MCCARTHY SETTLES SUIT

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) announced March 14 the settlement of a \$500,000 libel suit he brought against the Syracuse (N.Y.) Post-Standard. The suit was based on an editorial accusing McCarthy of employing a man to gather information in Switzerland who had been convicted of political espionage there. McCarthy denied it. He said the paper agreed to publish a "clarification" of the facts "in its editorial columns."

\$150 CONTEMPT FINE

Sidney Buchman, Hollywood writer-producer, and admitted former Communist, was sentenced March 16 to pay a \$150 fine and a year's probation for contempt of Congress. He was convicted by a jury of willfully refusing to answer a subpoena of the House Un-American Activities Committee in January, 1952.

MORSE SEEKS SEAT SWITCH

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) said March 19 he had asked Senate leaders to switch his seat from the Republican to the Democratic side of the "aisle." Morse said the request was made for "personal and other reasons" and did not necessarily indicate he would vote with the Democrats.

He said he made the request of Senate Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) and that Johnson would discuss the shift at a meeting of the Democratic Policy Committee. Morse said that, in addition to personal reasons, he feels the "independent party representative in the Senate" should sit with the minority. He also wanted to change his seat because of "my very strong opposition to the Eisenhower Administration."

SMALL BUSINESS

The Small Defense Plants Administration asked for power March 17 to overrule Pentagon decisions on the awarding of defense contracts and new authority to require the making of government loans. The Senate Small Business Committee made public a program which, it said, the SDPA officially will request from the Senate Banking and Currency Committee at a future date.

MARCH 20 DEVELOPMENTS

(For convenience in future reference, March 20 Congressional developments, including those listed below, will be included in the appropriate section of the March 27 CQ Weekly Report.)

Floor

MURPHY NOMINATION CONFIRMED

The Senate March 20 confirmed without debate the nomination of Robert D. Murphy of Wisconsin as Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs. Murphy, a veteran diplomat, is now Ambassador to Japan.

BOHLEN CONTROVERSY

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) charged March 20 that the nomination of Charles E. (Chip) Bohlen as Ambassador to Russia was cleared by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles over the objection of the Department's top security officer. McCarran said the security officer, R. W. Scott McLeod, was getting results in his job of "cleaning out the State Department" until the Bohlen case came along.

Dulles said later that there were no differences of opinion between himself and McLeod on the Bohlen nomination. (See page 371).

Committees

MRS. MILLER TESTIFIES

Mrs. Hope Miller, former Washington newspaperwoman, told a House Ways and Means Subcommittee March 20 she asked Rep. Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) to check on the status of a tax-fraud case in 1950. She said Rayburn, then Speaker of the House, looked into the case and told her, "there's nothing you can do about it." Mrs. Miller said she received \$2,500 from Garry D. Iozia, Paterson, N.J., businessman for this service. She also said she neglected to report receipt of the fee on her 1950 tax return, but had filed an amended return last week. (See page 380).

CURRAN ON 'HIRING HALL'

Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union, said March 20 the Taft-Hartley labor law undermines the "hiring hall" system and fosters the "archaic and outrageous" practice of employing seamen in "shape-ups." Curran, in testimony before the House Labor Committee considering Taft-Hartley amendment, said "without 'preferential hiring' union security cannot exist." The law now forbids "preferential hiring" which means that no one may legally be given preference in getting a job. (See page 379).

ALIEN PROPERTY

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) said March 20 he hoped legislation could soon be passed to clear the way for government sale of the General Aniline and Film Corporation. Dirksen heads a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee investigating the Office of Alien Property. Jack Frye, president of the big industrial firm, testified that "unfounded charges" have hurt the "morale" of employees and hurt the company "with our customers and suppliers."

Executive

SECOND REORGANIZATION PLAN

The White House announced March 20 that President Eisenhower's plan for reorganization of the Department of Agriculture will be sent to Congress early in the week of March 23. It will be the second reorganization plan submitted to Congress. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 369, 375). Congressional leaders were reported to have said the plan calls for no radical changes in the Department.

FCC NOMINATION

President Eisenhower March 20 nominated John C. Doerfer of Wisconsin to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term expiring July 1, 1954. If confirmed, he will succeed Eugene H. Merrill of Utah whose appointment by ex-President Truman was withdrawn. Doerfer, 49, has been chairman of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission since July, 1949.

Other Developments

GRUNEWALD PLEADS GUILTY

Henry W. Grunewald, Washington "mystery man", pleaded guilty March 17 to a single count of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer a question in 1951 before the House Ways and Means Subcommittee investigating the Internal Revenue Bureau. Grunewald withdrew his previous plea of innocence to a 31-count indictment and entered a plea of guilty to the first count, which was a refusal to tell the Committee his full name. Sentencing was set for April 5 to allow Grunewald another chance to testify before tax investigators on March 27.

MRS. KEENEY SENTENCED

Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney was fined \$250 and given a year's suspended sentence March 20 for contempt of Congress in 1952. Mrs. Keeney refused to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee whether anyone in the State Department aided her in getting a job with the United Nations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 381).

REED ON TAXES

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Chairman of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, March 19 said he would not press a plan to force floor action on his bill (HR 1) to reduce personal income taxes 10 per cent. He said the plan to by-pass the Rules Committee and bring the bill to the House floor under the "privilege" rule would leave the bill open to amendments that would destroy it. (For background on tax cut maneuvering, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 348).

Reed said March 20 he will continue the fight to bring up the bill by either of two methods: Clearance from the Rules Committee, or a petition signed by more than half the House membership of 435. Reed said, "a promise made is a promise to be kept."

"TIDELANDS" DEBATE SOON

Republican Senate leaders March 20 agreed to bring the submerged coastal lands bill (S J Res 13) before the Senate within a week, if its committee completes work on the bill. (See page 376).

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congressional quiz

1. Q--I've read a lot about Rep. Daniel A. Reed's (R N.Y.) proposed tax cut, but just what would it mean to me in tax relief?

A--The bill would move up the date for expiration of income tax increases voted in 1951 from Dec. 31, 1953, to June 30, 1953. The 10 per cent reduction scheduled to go into effect for 1954 individual income taxes would become effective for half of 1953, giving individual taxpayers a five per cent relief this year.

2. Q--Does it cost my Congressman anything to phone or wire me if I need some information that he can supply in a hurry?

A--House Members annually can make phone calls up to 1,800 minutes and send wires up to 12,000 words at government expense. There used to be a limitation of 150 minutes for long distance phone calls per month and 1,000 words by telegram a month for official business. Under a law which went into effect March 10, the monthly limitation was removed, leaving the annual limit.

3. Q--How many persons are now on the government payroll?

A--Congress was informed recently that the federal government had 2,564,111 paid civilian employees as of Jan. 1, 1953. A report by Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy's (R Wis.) Senate Government Operations Committee said this was the highest post-war total. By the end of January, however, the figure had dropped to 2,554,310, according to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures.

4. Q--Is anything being done to remedy the annual deficit in operation of the Post Office Department?

A--Funds have been authorized for investigations by both the Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees into the annual deficit, which is estimated at \$641 million for the fiscal year. The Senate authorized \$100,000, the House \$50,000 for the studies.

5. Q--Why is the Republican party called the GOP?

A--GOP refers to Grand Old Party. The phrase was applied by Republican orators to their political party in 1880.

6. Q--I understand a highway through my town is being built with grants-in-aid; what does this mean?

A--A grant-in-aid is an appropriation made by Congress to help states in maintenance of schools, construction of public works and for other public purposes. A grant-in-aid is made to supplement appropriations supplied by the state or locality and may be in proportion to such local appropriations.

7. Q--I know several Congressional groups are conducting investigations of subversive influences in the country, but is there any regular Committee devoted exclusively to making these probes?

A--Yes. The House Un-American Activities Committee, which with a forerunner has been rooting out subversion for the past 15 years, is the only full standing Committee especially created to expose subversives. The Permanent Investigations Subcommittee in the Senate also has conducted probes where subversion is suspected, but it is a subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee and does not investigate subversive elements exclusively.

8. Q--May one house of Congress adjourn while the other continues in session?

A--Neither house may adjourn for more than three days without consent of the other. If the two chambers disagree on adjournment date, the President may adjourn them, but no President has ever exercised this power.

9. C--If Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby is made a member of the President's cabinet as head of a proposed Health, Education and Welfare Department, wouldn't that make the cabinet larger than it has ever been?

A--No. The cabinet now has nine members. If Mrs. Hobby is given cabinet status, it wouldn't be the first 10-member cabinet. On March 3, 1913, the former Department of Commerce and Labor was abolished and replaced by two separate Departments, each with a cabinet officer as its head. This raised the number in President Wilson's cabinet from nine to 10. In 1947, the Cabinet went back to nine members when the National Military Establishment (now the Defense Dept.) was created and the Defense Secretary replaced the Secretaries of War and Navy. By custom, heads of Executive Departments comprise the Cabinet.

10. Q--I've heard about "companion bills" being introduced in Congress. What are they?

A--They are identical bills introduced in both houses of Congress. Thus, both houses or committees of both sometimes are working on a legislative proposal at the same time.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found: (1) 348; (2) 335; (3) 346; (7) 321; (9) 369.